

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

State Library 1 July 1909

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866.

"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

TERMS: \$2.00—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 43

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

NO. 43.

Are Microbes in Your Scalp?

It Has Been Proven That Microbes Cause Baldness.

Professor Unna of Hamburg, Germany, and Dr. Sabouraud, the leading French dermatologist, discovered that a microbe causes baldness. Their theory has time again been amply verified through research experiments carried on under the observation of eminent scientists. This microbe lodges in the Sebur, which is the natural hair oil, and when permitted to flourish it destroys the hair follicles and in time the pores entirely close, and the scalp gradually takes on a shiny appearance. When this happens there is no hope of the growth of hair being revived.

Dandruff is a contagious disease, which is largely due to a destructive microbe, which when left to pursue its course causes itching scalp, falling hair and baldness. Dandruff is caused by the microbe affecting the glands which produce the sebaceous matter, which later then unnaturally dries up and scales off.

We have a remedy which will, we honestly believe, remove dandruff, exterminate the microbe, produce good circulation in the scalp and around the hair roots, tighten and revitalize the hair roots and overcome baldness, so long as there is any life left in the hair roots.

We back up this statement with our own personal guarantee that this remedy called Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will be supplied free of all cost to the user if it fails to do as we state.

It will frequently restore gray and faded hair to its original color, providing loss of color has been caused by disease; yet it is in no sense a dye. Rexall "93" Hair Tonic accomplishes these results by making every hair root, follicle and pigment gland strong and active, and by stimulating a natural flow of coloring pigment throughout the hair cells.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is entirely free from grease or sediment, is exceedingly pleasant to use and will not gum the hair or permanently soil the clothing or pillows.

We exact no obligations or promises—we simply ask you to give it a thorough trial and if not satisfied tell us and we will refund the money you paid us for it. Two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain it in Emporium only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Emporium Drug Co.

For Sale.

A farm on Plank Road Hollow, consisting of 200 acres, 60 of which are cleared and under cultivation. Team, stock and all farm implements necessary for running the same. Apply to E. A. Hughes, grocery store, on Chestnut street, Emporium, Pa. 42-tf.

Public Sale.

Mrs. Gertrude Peters, of Whittemore Hill, will offer for sale, at auction, at her residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 14th, 1909, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., a quantity of household furniture and farm tools and implements. Be sure you attend and secure some of the bargains. 42-2t.

GERTRUDE PETERS.

Local Institute.

Last Saturday the teachers of Shippen Township convened in local institute at this place. Several important subjects were discussed and interesting papers were read.

The teachers of Emporium borough held a meeting in the High School last Saturday morning. Business of importance was transacted which was followed by a very interesting programme.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Dec. 11th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

Clearance Sale.

Owing to contemplated changes, I have decided to sacrifice my entire stock of Harness Goods, at and below cost. This will be the opportunity of a life time to purchase anything in the harness goods line.

HENRY JAEGER,
Harness Maker.

For Rent.

One six room house, with bath, city water, gas, cellar and all modern improvements. R. SEGER.

Camp 382 P. O. S. of A.

Last Monday evening was a gala time for Washington Camp 382, Patriotic Order Sons of America. The secret work of this fine order was conferred upon a class of sixteen, by the degree team of the Renovo Camp. Fifty-nine visitors from out of town were present, representing camps from Renovo, Sinnamahoning, North Bend and Lock Haven. Emporium's present Camp was organized in 1893 and is at present in a very prosperous condition with an enrollment of seventy members. The present officers of the Camp are: Acting President, Robert Faucett; Master of Forms and Financial Secretary, W. F. Schweikart; Recording Secretary, D. W. Keyes; Treasurer, Henry Ludlam; Past President, Max F. Balcom; Conductor, Max Spence; Trustees, E. H. Marshall, Henry Ludlam and D. W. Keyes. After conferring the degrees on the new members, the organization with the visitors numbering eighty-two repaired to the Presbyterian Church where a sumptuous repast was served by the ladies of that church. The basement of the church was tastefully decorated in the national colors and the tables made one hungry to look at. Vases of ferns and small flags adorned the tables. Rev. J. M. Robertson, Rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, asked; the blessing after which all present did ample justice to the good things prepared for them. After all had partaken of the beautiful collation Mr. D. W. Simpson, of the Renovo Camp, made a short address and in well chosen words set forth the principles of the Order. Mr. Simpson was followed by Mr. Bowman, of Lock Haven, who made a few timely remarks. Rev. J. F. Anderson, pastor of the M. E. Church, was the next speaker and was listened to with much interest. In order that the visitors might catch the 10:56 train for the east the meeting came to an abrupt end, but was heartily enjoyed by all present. Invited guests at the banquet were: Rev. J. M. Robertson, Rev. J. F. Anderson, Rev. J. L. Bogue, Hon. Josiah Howard, Hon. I. K. Hookley and W. S. Sterner. The members who received the degrees were Messrs. Harry Barges, Harry Moore, E. D. Krape and Harry Morse, of Cameron and Messrs. Charles Link, Lloyd Bissell, A. L. Wright, Vincent Lewis, H. W. Lewis, Morris Wormuth, Lewis Leutze, Heilman Lewis, Ray Chesbro, Lewis Kasey, A. L. Paston and Clyde Lewis. The District President, Mr. Summerson, of North Bend, was present and opened the meeting by making an appropriate address.

Fighting off a Cold.

"Fighting off a Cold" is a common experience and will be successful if you use the right weapon namely, Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"—a few doses at the first feeling of lassitude and weakness will break up the cold and prevent the influenza, cough and sore throat from developing.

"Seventy-seven" knocks out colds that hang on—grip.

Fits the vest pocket. All druggists, 25 cents.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann streets New York.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Preaching by the pastor at 10:30, with Sunday School at 11:45, and Epworth League service at 6:30. At 7:30 a sacred cantata, "Seed Time and Harvest," will be rendered by the church choir, assisted by singers from other churches, under the direction of Miss Grace Walker. A cordial welcome to all.

Class Entertained.

Miss Lena Evans entertained her Sunday School Class last Thursday afternoon in the parlors of the M. E. Church. The young people had a royal good time and did ample justice to the delicious refreshments which were served. Twenty-two were present.

Ben Hur Lecture.

The lecture on Ben Hur given last Monday evening at the Baptist Church by Dr. Peake, of Chicago, was very interesting and aided, by the use of the pictures, to help understand this deep book. A large audience was present, and nearly filled the lecture room of the church.

Working Full Time.

For the first time since the panic, the mines at Dents Run are working full time and the prospects for the winter look very favorable. The company houses are nearly all occupied and coal diggers formerly employed at that place are moving back.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of Borough Council, Emporium, Dec. 6, 1909. Present, Messrs. Spencer, Foster, Mumford, Green, Howard, Goodnough and Cummings; absent, Messrs. Rishell and Pearsall.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Message from Burgess was read, in which resolution by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Spencer, that an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance establishing a fire limit within the Borough, prescribing boundaries of such fire limits and regulating the erection of buildings within the same," was vetoed, and on motion of Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Spencer, that the Burgess' veto be sustained, and a vote being taken the Councilmen voted as follows: Ayes, Goodnough, Howard, Cummings, Foster, Mumford, Spencer and Green.—Nays, none. The motion was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Mumford, seconded by Mr. Howard, that the exonerations presented by Collector Glenn, be allowed by Council, with the exception of exonerations for Robt. Beck of \$1.25; total amount of exonerations, of \$130.91. Motion carried.

The bills were read and Mr. Foster moved, seconded by Mr. Spencer, that the following bills be paid as read:

James Davis, Work on Streets,.....	\$ 4.37
James Farrell, do,.....	6.00
James Wagner, do,.....	6.00
Robert Robinson, do,.....	8.40
D. W. Shugart, do,.....	3.00
Frank Roberto, do,.....	87
Grant S. Allen, Insurance,.....	44.50
Cameron County Press, Adv. Ord. and p'tg 17 50	
Emporium Independent, Adv. Ordinance,.....	16.00
F. V. Heilman & Co., Invoice,.....	4.83
Robert Clark, Invoice and freight bills,.....	8.72
General Electric Co., Invoice,.....	7.50
Ed. Extrom, Work on E. L. Line,.....	1.00
W. H. Cramer, Invoice,.....	2.00
Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Invoice,.....	36.47
Emporium Machine Co., Invoice,.....	2.00
Phoenix Electric Co., Invoice,.....	62.40
Struthers-Wells Co., Invoice,.....	9.30
Levi Smith, Invoice,.....	12.05
St. Marys Gas Co., Gas for November,.....	37.35
Lee Halderman, Draying,.....	3.25
L. L. Welsh, Flying Saws,.....	7.75
Wm. Bente, Invoice,.....	3.75
W. D. Rousey, Line Repair,.....	1.50
Sylvester Ritchie, E. L. Plant Repair,.....	12.10
Stephens Hardware Co., Invoice,.....	2.86
C. C. Hayes, Invoice,.....	4.95
C. B. Howard Co., Invoice,.....	39.62

Moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that when Council adjourns it shall be to meet Monday, December 13th, 1909, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that insurance policy on City Hall, which expires on Dec. 11, be given to H. O. Haupt. Carried.

Police and Treasurer's reports read and ordered filed, viz: Receipts for Nov. \$91.57; expenditures, \$335.14; balance on hand Nov. 30th, \$2,829.34.

An ordinance entitled "An Ordinance regulating moving pictures, vaudeville and other exhibitions in the Borough of Emporium and providing for the licensing thereof, and fixing penalties for the violation thereof," was read before the Council and Mr. Foster moved, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that an ordinance entitled as above be laid over until next meeting. Carried.

An Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to regulate and prevent the erection of any wooden dwelling house, shop, warehouse, store, carriage house, stable or other frame tenement within certain limits in the Borough of Emporium" was read before the Council, when Mr. Howard moved, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to regulate and prevent the erection of any wooden dwelling house, shop, warehouse, store, carriage house, stable or other frame tenement, within certain limits in the Borough of Emporium, be accepted.—A vote being taken, the Councilmen voted as follows: Ayes—Goodnough, Howard, Cummings, Foster, Mumford, and Green—6. Nays, none. Motion declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Green, that Secretary be authorized to advertise ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to regulate and prevent the erection of any wooden dwelling house, shop, warehouse, store, carriage house, stable or other frame tenement within certain limits in the Borough of Emporium" as required by law. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that the S. S. Hackett estate be notified to rebuild crossing on the north side of East Allegheny Avenue. Carried.

On motion Council then adjourned. R. C. MOORE, Sec'y.

Presbyterian Church.

Services have been announced for both morning and evening on Sunday, December 12th at the Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Daugherty will preach at both services.

Basket Ball.

Emporium had a fine treat last Saturday evening in the line of basket ball. One of the finest games of the season was played between Portville, N. Y., and Emporium. It was a good fast game and interesting from start to finish and resulted in a victory for the home team with a score of 35 to 26. A fair sized crowd was present. Our team has won two out of four games.

The high school boys won laurels for themselves last Tuesday evening in winning a game of basket ball from the Renovo high school team. The score was 44 to 15. The boys did excellent team work all through the game and are certainly to be congratulated in their success. The team looked resplendent in the new uniforms and were heartily applauded upon their appearance on the floor. This is the first year that athletics have been much thought of in the high school and through the instrumentality of Prof. W. G. Briner as manager of the team and Prof. R. H. Edgar as coach our high school has a basket ball team of which it can well be proud.

Next Tuesday evening the people of Emporium will have a chance to witness a most exciting game of basket ball. The fast team from St. Marys will be present and as there is always a great amount of rivalry between Emporium and St. Marys, a good game can be expected.

Benefit Supper.

In order to assist the athletic association of the High School the young ladies of the school will serve a supper at the Reading Rooms next Tuesday evening, from 5:30 until all are served. Price of supper will be 25 cents. Let everyone turn out to assist the young ladies and at the same time enjoy a good supper.

U. F. S. Meeting.

The regular monthly business meeting of the U. F. S., will be held on Thursday evening, December 16th, at the home of Miss Margaret Dodson. All members will please be present, as it is to be an important meeting.

A Genuine Surprise.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cramer and daughter, Miss Lena, were very agreeably surprised last Saturday evening at their home on Cherry street. About forty friends called on them and took the house by storm. The evening was very pleasantly spent in social conversation, after which a most substantial supper of chicken and waffles were served. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the M. E. Sunday school. The Cramers expect to leave Emporium the first part of next week for a trip through the Southern States and will probably be absent from Emporium until next May or June.

Forged Checks.

Robt. Manning, a sleek rascal, came to Emporium on Sunday, registering at St. Charles hotel, but rooming elsewhere, getting a lay of the town. On Monday he presented checks, reputed to be signed by C. J. Vogt, to both Jos. Lechner and G. F. Balcom, purchasing at each store a small amount of goods, getting his change in cash. The checks amounted to \$11.00 or \$12.00 each. Of course they were forgeries and the facts were soon discovered. Chief Mundy and Sheriff Norris both got busy, endeavoring to locate the scamp, who professed being a practical bar-tender and carried a "card." We understand the same individual passed numerous checks at Salamanca, N. Y. Next!

The Finest Things for Xmas.

One dozen new photographs made on the new style mounts at Bair's studio. Twelve Xmas presents from one dozen photographs. Can you beat this. 43-2.

Don't put off ordering your Xmas photographs made. Have them made now and give me lots of time to do a nice job. Open on Sundays 1:30 to 4:00. 43-2 BAIK'S STUDIO.

Flats for Rent.

Flats in Odd Fellows block for rent. Apply to Geo. A. Walker. 39-tf.

Read Meisel's Xmas adv. and solve that perplexing gift buying question. Price our Xmas baskets and be convinced they are selling at one-half price. MEISEL'S.

The best pill is DeWitt's Little Early Risers—the safe, easy, pleasant and sure little liver pills. DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the original. Good for cuts, burns or bruises, and especially for piles. Sold by all druggists.

Farewell Reception.

A farewell reception was given in honor of Messrs. Herkie Jones and Dorr Spencer last Saturday evening by Miss Mabel Hilliard. The evening was merrily spent in games and music, after which sumptuous refreshments were partaken of, at the usual hour. There were twenty guests present. All departed expressing very great pleasure.

These two young men left Wednesday morning for Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Spencer has been employed with Leet & Co., the past few months where his work has been done with much credit, while Herkie Jones, has conducted a rather large business with the Grand Union Tea Co. The two leave very many friends, who wish them every success.

Searching for Gibbs.

Sheriff Morrison, County Detective Jones and members of the state constabulary are making a thorough investigation of the disappearance of Enoch Gibbs, who lived near Morrisons. His wife has never given up the idea that he has met with foul play, and since coming to Bradford has endeavored to interest the officials.

Gibbs, it will be remembered, started to go to the rural delivery mail box and nothing has been heard of seen of him since. He took his gun with him and this was later found against a tree. There is a well founded suspicion in the minds of a number that Gibbs met with foul play.—Bradford Star-Record.

Enoch Gibbs is well known here where he resided formerly. He is a brother of our townsman, William Gibbs.

Much Surprised.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses M. Johnson wish to thank the members of the bible class, teachers and officers of the Baptist Sunday School for the lovely set of solid silver spoons which were presented to them in honor of the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage.

MR. AND MRS. MOSES M. JOHNSON.

Emmanuel Church Services.

December 12, Third Sunday in Advent:

8:00 a. m., Holy Communion.

10:30 a. m., Morning Prayer. Address: The General Clergy Relief Pension Fund.

12:00 m., Sunday School Lesson: Our Lord's Final Rejection at Jerusalem.

7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer. Sermon: Christ as a Prophet.

Friday, Dec. 10, 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer. Address on Sunday School Lesson.

J. M. ROBERTSON, Rector.

Visitor's Hours at Jail.

Sheriff J. W. Norris has established regular visitor's hours at jail and the following will be strictly enforced: Every day including Sunday between the hours of 1:30 and 5:00. Religious services are conducted each Sabbath afternoon.

Ladies Hat Trimming.

Hats trimmed in latest style at moderate prices and work guaranteed to please. Call at residence, West Fifth street.

43-3 MISS ELIZABETH CRANDELL.

The Cruise Around the World.

Mr. Clark writes, "New York, Dec. 4th, 1909. The good ship "Cleveland" is reported by cable this morning as arriving at Rangoon (Burma) on schedule time.

Mail advices continue to indicate that everyone is having a most enjoyable trip.

FRANK C. CLARK.

Sudden Death.

Edgar Henry, formerly a resident of Emporium and employed by the powder works, died suddenly at Dover, N. J., yesterday. We have no further particulars.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are urinary disorders, weak back and backache, rheumatism and rheumatic pains and twinges, pains in the groin, etc. There is nothing as good for kidney and bladder trouble as DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. You may depend upon them to give entire satisfaction. They are antiseptic, act promptly and soothe pain. Sold by all druggists.

Foley's Orino Laxative is best for women and children. Its mild action and pleasant taste make it preferable to violent purgatives, such as pills, tablets, etc. Cures constipation. Sold by all druggists.

Cedar Shingles \$4.50 per thousand at C. B. Howard & Co's.

18 PAGES

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Fair and Colder

SATURDAY, Fair

SUNDAY, Fair.

ASSETS

First National Bank,
EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business, Dec. 8, 1909,

\$827,004.50.

WHAT BILL CAN DO.

It will surprise you what a one dollar bill can do for your boy if placed to his credit in the Savings Account of this Bank.

It will be an incentive for saving. He will take pride in adding to it until he is able to establish himself in business or go to college.

\$1.00 Starts an Account.

3% INTEREST PAID ON SAVING BOOK ACCOUNTS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,

DENTIST.

Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,

DENTIST,

(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)

Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store
Emporium, Pa. 12y

E. O. BARDWELL, M. D.,

Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

Hours: 8:00 a. m., 1:00 to 3:00 and 7:00 to 8 p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

FOR CONGRESS.

Editor Press:—

We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. CHARLES F. BARCLAY, of Cameron county, as a candidate for Congress, upon the Republican ticket, in the 21st Congressional District, subject to the decision of the voters as expressed at the Primary Election, to be held in June of 1910.

Editor Press:—

You are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for Congress, for the 21st Congressional District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, McKean, Centre and Cameron, subject to the Rules of the Republican Party.—Primary Election, June 4th, 1910.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. PATTEN.
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.,
November 30th, 1909—t. p.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

MARSHALL

Theodore Marshall, aged 71 years, came to Emporium from France about thirty years ago and resided here eighteen years, being employed at Emporium tannery and was a hard worker and industrious, good citizen. After purchasing a one hundred acre farm on Chapman Hill he moved there and was prospering when illness attacked him, about two years ago, his malady being dropsy. Deceased passed away Nov. 14th, surrounded by his family. The funeral took place at the home on the following Friday, the remains being interred at Sterling Run, Rev. J. M. Robertson, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church, Emporium, (the family having for years been members of that denomination) and Rev. Ebersole, of Messiah Church, Sterling Run. Deceased leaves a faithful wife and five sons, Joseph, Even, Augustus William and Edward, all industrious, good young men.

A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION FOR PIMPLES

To remove Pimples, Blackheads, Blisters, and all forms of skin eruptions, is, according to a well known physician, a very easy matter; he says that many are afflicted with some one of the above ailments, and are subject to a great deal of embarrassment on account of the unsightly appearance which they present, and recommends the following simple, harmless and inexpensive treatment. Go to your druggist and get this prescription filled: Clearola one-half ounce, Ether one ounce, Alcohol seven ounces, mix, shake well and apply to the parts affected night and morning, allowing it to remain on the skin at least ten minutes, then wipe off the powder from the skin. Use a soft cloth or sponge in applying the mixture and in from ten days to two weeks your face will be smooth and clear as a marriage bell. Get the Pure Clearola, which is only put up in one-half ounce packages. Ask to see it.

Good Piano for Sale.

A Bradbury Piano (square) in good condition. Apply at Press office. 37-tf.

A fine line of picture moulding for Xmas framing at Bair's Studio. 43-2

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For year in advance, \$2.00
For six months, \$1.25
For three months, \$0.75ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertisements are published at the rate of
one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty
cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
Rates by the year, or for six or three months,
are low and uniform, and will be furnished on
application.Legal and Official Advertising per square,
three times or less, 25 cents; each subsequent
insertion, 10 cents per square.
Local notices 10 cents per line for one inser-
tion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent
insertion.Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per
line. Simple announcements of births, marriages
and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 15 cents per
line; over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-
tising.No local inserted for less than 75 cents per
line.JOB PRINTING.
The Job Department of the Press is complete
and affords facilities for doing the best class of
work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW
PRINTING.No paper will be discontinued until arrears
are paid, except at the option of the pub-
lisher.Papers sent out of the county must be paid
for in advance.

WOMAN'S CRUELTY TO WOMAN.

It is often said that women are more
cruel in their judgments of women
than are men. The sophomores of
Barnard college, New York, have evi-
dently undertaken to show that the
sex can be as cruel in action as in
judgment. Only women will fully ap-
preciate the terrific cruelty of the
edict of those girl sophomores that
the girl freshmen must on no account
adorn themselves with rats or puffs
or braids during the present college
term. But the man of average obser-
vation will get at least a hint of the
tragedy of the situation. While the
sophomores are going about adorned
in the glory of mountainous false hair
the freshmen will have to be content
with those simple coiffures at once so
becoming to the faces of young girls
and so out of style at present, says the
Chicago Inter Ocean. Think of the
horror of that to girls who are just
beginning to understand the inexor-
ableness of fashion! And when they
walk abroad for air or exercise what
sudden, sad reminders of their forlorn
condition the windows filled with
abundant hair goods of all shapes and
arrangements are sure to be! What
pangs of hopeless desperation and re-
volt will wake to mar their pleasure!Omaha dealers are said to be rush-
ing butter to the cold storage ware-
houses and predicting that consumers
will be paying 50 cents a pound for
the product before Christmas. It does
not require a long head, nowadays, to
see that butter will be higher in price
in winter than in summer; in fact,
from time immemorial butter has al-
ways advanced during the winter
months. But when there were no cold
storage warehouses the prices of but-
ter were lower at this time of the
year because there were no speculators
buying the product up, right and
left, rushing it to the cooler, and pre-
dicting tremendous advances during
the winter. The cold storage ware-
house is beneficent in many ways, but
the speculative feature of its utiliza-
tion has raised the summer prices of
butter and eggs and poultry, and also
boosted the winter rates for these
products. None of these products will
ever again sell long at low prices, be-
cause the moment the prices ease a
little the speculator jumps in and
clears the market of the surplus.Twenty St. Paul (Minn.) municipal
officers and council members who
have just completed a 3,000-mile trip
through the east make interesting
comparisons between eastern and
western cities regarding different
phases of municipal progress. They
find that the "City Beautiful" idea is
more clearly developed and the move-
ment more widespread in the east
than in the west, and that the move-
ment to advertise cities is receiving
more widespread attention in the east,
though the point is made that in most
instances the movement is "hardly
along the same practical lines as in
the west."The desertion at New York of 200
seamen of Admiral Seymour's fleet
repeats what occurred at Hampton
Roads on the occasion of the James-
town exposition. The British "Jack
Tar" finds conditions ashore in the
United States so alluring that he is
tempted to abandon his ship and vi-
olate the obligation incurred by the ac-
ceptance of the "Queen's shilling." The
French fleet lost only a few men,
probably because of language diffi-
culties which Britons do not encounter,
and because afflictions with them are
not so readily established.Indisputably the materials of sub-
sistence cost more than a year ago.
A dispatch from Washington notes
that last year the average cost to the
government of food supplies for the
army was on the basis of 19.65 cents
for a soldier's daily ration, whereas
now it is 21.5 cents. At this rate the
market bill for the whole army for the
current year would be \$1,540,260 high-
er than in 1908.Japan has a big rice crop, and as
there are always plenty of old shoes
the time seems propitious for the
merry peal of wedding bells.

NO "MORAL REVOLT"

STATEMENT MADE IN HARPER'S
WEEKLY RIDICULOUS.Tariff Issue Played Small Part in the
State Elections of 1909—Little
for the Democrats to
Gloat Over.It is amusing to find Harper's Week-
ly almost gloating over the recent elec-
tion in Massachusetts as a moral vic-
tory for the Democratic party on the
issue of the tariff revision. We have not
been able to see that the tariff is-
sue played a large part in the state
elections of 1909. The Democratic
party in Maryland expressly excluded
"national issues" from the recent cam-
paign. The state convention probably
took that course in order to avoid the
embarrassment of drawing up a decla-
ration which should approve the war-
ring votes at Washington of the two
Maryland senators, one of them, Mr.
Raymer, being a free raw materials
Democrat and the other, Mr. Smith,
ardently advocating the Bailey brand
of "protective revenue" duties on raw
materials. The Democrats carried
Maryland without once mentioning the
fact that congress had revised the
tariff. They also carried Virginia—by
a reduced plurality—after a canvass
in which the tariff question was frank-
ly ignored. In that state, too, the De-
mocratic party had to consider the at-
titude assumed by the senior United
States senator, who was a candidate
for re-election. Advocating an in-
crease of duty on quebracho or some
other product in which the Old Do-
minion was specially interested, Dr.
Daniel declared: "I don't care whether
you call it for revenue or for pro-
tection; I'm for it."The Democrats lost Nebraska this
year, after electing a Democratic gov-
ernor and Democratic presidential
electors in 1908. Yet we haven't
noticed that either the Republican or the
Democratic newspapers in Nebraska
attribute that reversal to the tariff is-
sue. Interest in Nebraska was con-
fined to local questions, just as in-
terest in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylv-
ania, New York, New Jersey, Massa-
chusetts and Rhode Island was. If
there was a seething desire in the
breasts of New England voters to re-
buke the Republican party for its
tariff policy, how is Harper's Weekly
going to account for the fact that in
Rhode Island, which was treated with
just as friendly consideration as Mas-
sachusetts was, and should therefore
have been equally ripe for a "moral
protest," a Republican governor was
elected by the largest plurality ever
given in more than a decade? Why
should the moral revolt have manifest-
ed itself in one state only, while all
others were absolutely indifferent to
its promptings?—New York Tribune.

Tariff Reform in England.

Trade circles in England are agitat-
ing the necessity for "tariff reform,"
not only to strengthen the bond be-
tween the various parts of the empire,
but also as a means for protecting
home industries. In former years, be-
cause of the absolute preponderance
enjoyed by England, both in trade and
finance, loans to foreign countries
were succeeded by the utilization of
a large part of such loans in payment
of innumerable articles of British
manufacture, and in those days, when
bankers were accused of overfinanc-
ing requirements abroad, they retorted
that they did so to benefit British
trade. Thus in former years it be-
came accepted as a fact that the pro-
sperity in trade at home was affected
largely by orders obtained from
abroad as the result of loans placed
in the London market. This is not
true of the present and so the Stand-
ard is trying to enlist the attention
and co-operation of the over-the-sea
dominions, looking to closer affilia-
tion. Naturally, America is interested
in this possible change of present con-
ditions, for Canada is now furnishing
a large market for American-made
goods. If Canadian trade be diverted
to the home country, American inter-
ests would suffer.

No Central Bank.

The Sun will always oppose a cen-
tral bank of issue. Such a bank is in-
tended by the monetary commission.
The policy of that body, as now for-
mally disclosed by Senator Aldrich,
points to no other consummation.It is our conviction that a central
bank of issue bearing the same rela-
tion to the money of this country that
the banks of France and of England
bear to the money of those countries,
would prove a national evil.This government is traditionally and
temperamentally unsuited to such an
institution. If Mr. Aldrich and his as-
sociates by their united genius can
fashion a central bank whose func-
tions and powers shall be purely auto-
matic and mechanical, well and good.
But such a bank with us is impossible.We have developed no class in
America from which we could create
or recruit the administration and con-
trol of such an institution, while to
isolate it from our political life is hope-
less.—New York Sun (Ind. Rep.).

Path through the Air.

Mr. Bryan declares that he always
feels sure of his ground when he
speaks on political questions. He
doubtless derives this sense of confi-
dence from the fact that he always
hits the earth when he comes down.—
New York Mail.Senator Jeff. Davis of Arkansas
says that in the United States senate
are some potatoes that are speckled
and some that are rotten. He must
have been heeding that old Greek ad-
monition: "Know thyself."

OFFICIALS ARE NOT INACTIVE

Rigid Investigation Into Methods of
Giant Corporations Is Going
Forward.Government investigation of some of
the giant corporations which have se-
cured a controlling grip on resources
and utilities did not cease when The-
odore Roosevelt left the White House.
The machinery which he set in motion
has not been stopped. The Taft ad-
ministration has continued the inquest
into the methods of the sugar trust,
and has reached results.Wholesale frauds in evading the
payment of customs dues have been
uncovered. Cheating on a large scale
in the weighing of imported sugar has
been laid bare. The methods by which
the trust wrecked rival concerns have
been traced. And with discovery has
come action. Several officials and
employees of the sugar company have
been arrested for cheating the gov-
ernment out of custom house duties.Indictments have been brought against
some of the directors under the anti-
trust laws, and civil action has been
commenced by the federal receiver of
a sugar refining company that was
forced to the wall. The facts which
are being brought to light tend to
show that the men who built up the
sugar trust were as ruthless in ac-
quiring absolute control of the com-
modity they manufactured as wolves
in a sheepfold.It is not the intention of the gov-
ernment officials who have been en-
trusted with the prosecution to rest
content with the arrest of some of
the little fellows. They are after the
men higher up. The people, who are
forced to pay whatever prices for
sugar this \$90,000,000 trust dictates,
wish them speed and success.

Strategy in the Pacific.

The decision of the joint army and
navy board to establish the Pacific
naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii,
instead of in the Philippines, marks
the end of the agitation for the ex-
penditure of millions upon a naval base
at Olongapo or Cavite. Dispute be-
tween the army and navy over the
Philippine site, the army favoring Ca-
vite and the navy Olongapo, has thus
been compromised on neither. Pearl
harbor is to be made an American
Gibraltar, while the defense of the
Philippines is to be left chiefly to the
navy. This decision was based upon
the belief that the comparatively
small army maintained in the Philip-
pines will be only sufficient to defend
Manila and the construction of a na-
val base there which could not be so
well defended was unwise.It has been argued that in case of
war instead of being of value to this
country our "Philippine outpost" in
the Pacific would really be a weak-
ness. This view appears to have been
accepted at last by the military ex-
perts who were so anxious to spend
millions there on defensive works. On
the other hand, a strong naval base at
Pearl harbor will be of immense strate-
gic value both in the defense of the
Pacific coast and the Philippines them-
selves. The dispute between the two
arms of the service over the rival
claims of Olongapo and Cavite has
therefore had the unexpected result of
a compromise that will prevent ex-
penditures upon a very doubtful project.

Leading up to First Message.

The president has taken the people
into his confidence in a way that has
not only astonished the politicians
and legislators, but confounded them.
In these pronouncements there has
been an artlessness that has won a
great body of the citizens to the sup-
port of his views. In these discussions
there have been no dramatic sur-
prises, such as marked the outgivings
of his predecessor. His ideas and
suggestions have been clothed in lan-
guage that is calm, temperate and
conservative. You may hunt in vain
for epithets, phrases, as new contribu-
tions to the common speech, or den-
unciation of those holding opposing
views. Yet it is a large question
whether there is in his words less
strength, or less purpose, or less de-
termination to pursue the end desired.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

Should Be Investigated.

President Taft is not apparently
worrying over the charges made
against Secretary of the Interior Bal-
linger in connection with the Alaska
coal lands and other rich government
properties. The public, however,
would prefer to see the whole matter
thoroughly investigated. Mr. Glavis
and others who have made direct
charges against Ballinger should be
compelled to prove them or admit
their falsity. There is a suspicious
look about some of these rich land
deals and the people will not be sat-
isfied until the whole matter is cleared
up. If there has been crooked work
those engaged in it should be brought
to book and that without long delay.

Right Place for Surgeon.

President Taft and Secretary Meyer
agree with ex-President Roosevelt
that a hospital afloat is just as much
a hospital as a hospital ashore, and so
should be commanded by a surgeon
with a civilian sailing master and
crew, instead of by a line officer with
enlisted men. Considering that a hos-
pital ship is non-combatant, there's
common sense in this decision.Unlike the Charleston News and
Courier, the Post doesn't wish to con-
ceal the real truth. A long denied
Democracy wants the offices and
wants them with a yearning that
burns with the fervid heat of the
noonday sun in August.—Houston
Post.There is no sadder instance of im-
potent and misdirected yearning re-
corded in history.SUMMARY
OF A
WEEK'S EVENTSLatest News of Interest
Boiled Down for the
Busy Man.

PERSONAL.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her
consort, Prince Henry, went to
England to visit the king and queen.Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the settle-
ment worker, has promised to aid the
striking shirtwaist makers in New
York. She says the girls were paid
"miserable wages."John G. A. Leishman, the newly ap-
pointed American ambassador to Italy,
has arrived at Rome.Mrs. John Wright Hunt, wife of the
turpentine king, who eloped with
Prince Alexander, a cousin of the
czar, returned to New York without
the prince and was welcomed by her
father, Adelbert Babcock of Brook-
field, N. Y.Dr. Frederick A. Cook is seeking
needed rest in the vicinity of New
York, but the place where he is stop-
ping is guarded with great secrecy.
Some of his friends express great con-
cern for his health, fearing a nervous
breakdown.James M. Green of Trenton, N. J.,
was elected president of the Associa-
tion of Colleges and Preparatory
Schools at the twenty-third annual
convention at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

A full set of autographs of presi-
dents of the United States, from
Washington to Roosevelt, was sold in
New York for \$9,300.That Mrs. Jeanette Stewart Ford
shot and tried to kill Edgar S. Cooke
of Chicago at New York several years
ago is asserted by Prosecutor Henry
Hunt of Cincinnati, after an investiga-
tion in connection with the Warriner
embezzlement case.Secretary Dickinson, in his annual
report, recommends to the president
many sweeping changes and reforms
in the army, including the centraliza-
tion of troops in forts erected adja-
cent to the principal cities of the United
States, the abolishment of the
Roosevelt physical tests for officers
and governmental control of wireless
telegraphy.Robert R. Doherty, a prominent
Methodist who was one of the found-
ers of the Epworth league, is dead of
pneumonia at his home in Jersey City.
He was 62 years old.One human being is killed every
hour and one injured every ten min-
utes of the day on American railroads,
according to a statement of W. L.
Park, general superintendent of the
Union Pacific Railroad Company, at
the annual meeting of the New York
and New England Association of Rail-
way Surgeons.It is officially reported at Bluefields,
Nicaragua, that President Zelaya is
willing to resign and leave the selec-
tion of his successor to congress. The
proposition is absurd, for the reason
that congress in reality does not exist
and his statement is regarded as
merely another instance of Central
American diplomacy.The Rock Island and Frisco rail-
roads have dissolved the merger that
involved more than \$500,000,000 and
will operate separately hereafter.The English house of lords rejected
the budget and have referred it to the
country for its judgment on the mea-
sure.It is urged by the post-office depart-
ment at Washington in an official cir-
cular that persons who contemplate
mailing Christmas packages for deliv-
ery in rural communities post them
as early as possible to avoid conges-
tion and delay at post offices supply-
ing carriers on rural routes.Hearing of testimony offered by the
respondent in the ouster suit of the
attorney general of Missouri against
the International Harvester Company
of America was resumed at Jefferson
City, Mo. About fifty witnesses, all
agents or dealers from the northern
half of the state, were present.One miner was killed and 100 re-
sued with difficulty when gas exploded
in a mine near Marion, Ill.Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm was placed on
trial at Newark, N. J., charged with
the murder of her husband, Nicholas
S. Sica, indicted with her, will be
tried separately.John A. Bruce, a lumberman of Stra-
der, La., says 500,000,000 feet of lum-
ber was destroyed by recent tornadoes
in the south.Fire in the \$1,000,000 mansion of
Howard Willets at Gedney farm, near
White Plains, N. Y., did \$100,000 dam-
age.Tribute to the memory of the late
Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota
was paid by President Taft, Gov.
Hughes, former United States Sen-
ator Charles A. Towne and others at
a meeting in New York city under the
auspices of the American-Scandinavian
society.When an auto struck a street car
squarely in the side in Portland, Ore.,
Mrs. A. J. Olds of Weiser, Idaho, had
her skull fractured. She is not ex-
pected to live.Coroner Malm has begun an inquiry
into the causes of the St. Paul mine
disaster at Cherry, Ill.The third National Corn exposition
opened at Omaha, Neb., with exhibits
by the federal government and 25
states, and a vast quantity of com-
petitive entries made by grain raisers.Representatives of many civic and
educational organizations met in New
York to devise a means of co-ordinat-
ing civic activities and to plan more
effective methods of studying political
problems.J. Pierpont Morgan has gained con-
trol of the Equitable Life Assurance
Company with its \$472,000,000 assets
through the purchase of stock held by
Thomas F. Ryan, the latter having
bought the interests formerly owned
by James H. Hyde.Following the abrupt termination of
diplomatic relations with Nicaragua
the government has dispatched the
cruiser Prairie from Philadelphia with
700 marines on board, the cruiser Al-
bany and gunboat Yorktown to Cen-
tral American waters and it is deter-
mined that a stable government shall
be established and maintained in the
war-riven republic.A delegation of Chicago business
men visited President Taft and made
a plea for the suspension of the pro-
visions of the corporation tax law.
The president gave them but little
encouragement, saying he would take
their petition under advisement.Albert I. Patrick, the New York
lawyer under sentence of death for
slaying Millionaire Rice, has lost his
ninth fight for freedom through the
dismissal by the appellate court at
Brooklyn of the habeas corpus writ
secured by him to determine whether
he is being illegally retained by the
state.Danger of violence in the switch-
men's strike has caused the chief of
police of St. Paul, Minn., to require
all members of the day force to stay
on duty during a portion of the night
in order that any outbreaks in the
railroad yards may be promptly put
down.The fight for the heavyweight cham-
pionship of the world between Jeffries
and Johnson will be held in the vic-
inity of San Francisco on July 4,
1910. Rickard and Gleason's bid of
\$101,000 and two-thirds of the moving
picture privileges to the contestants
have been formally accepted.Woman suffrage advocates through-
out New York state are raising a fund
of several thousand dollars to be used
for promoting the suffrage bill which
will be put before the legislature of
New York state this winter.Vermont will erect a memorial to
Champlain, the explorer, and will not
join New York in such an undertak-
ing.The average temperature for No-
vember in Kansas City, Mo., was 52
degrees, and the highest was 80 on
November 3. This breaks all records
for the month since the weather bu-
reau was established there.Contracts are to be placed for two
submarines for the Russian navy.
They are planned to cruise in com-
pany with a battleship fleet.In the trial of James F. Bendernagel
and five other former employees of the
American Sugar Refining Company on
the charge of defrauding the govern-
ment by underweights, testimony was
adduced showing that every ton of
sugar was 13 pounds short of weight
and the government stood to lose the
duty on 5,880 pounds every hour.The National Society for the Pro-
motion of Industrial Education met in
annual session in Milwaukee, dele-
gates from more than twenty states
being present. Eminent educators dis-
cussed every phase of trade and cor-
poration schools.Every line of industry in the north-
west dependent on the movement of
supplies is seriously affected by the
strike of the railroad switchmen. Al-
ready 12,000 men are idle and others
will soon be by the closing down of
flour mills, mines and smelters.A man, believed to be insane, shot
and seriously wounded Gen. Verand
on the steps of the Hotel Continental,
Paris, just after President Fallieres
had left King Manuel of Portugal upon
whom he had been calling.The season of heavy gold receipts
at the United States assay office in
Seattle ended with a total of \$11,733,-
489 for the six months beginning June
1. This is a falling off of \$5,775,141,
compared with the same period in
1908.Twenty-three hundred switchmen
on 13 railroads between Lake Superior
and the Pacific coast have struck for
higher wages and better conditions.
Unless the strike is speedily settled a
serious interruption in traffic is likely.The Iowa Implement Dealers' asso-
ciation met in its fourteenth annual
session in Des Moines.Combined resources of all the
banks of the United States reach
more than \$21,000,000,000, or about
one-fifth of the entire wealth of the
country, according to special reports
compiled for the use of the national
monetary commission.In a pamphlet issued by the Ken-
tucky department of public instruc-
tion the startling fact is revealed that
there are more children of legal
school age out of the Kentucky
schools than in them.Iowa's seventh annual corn expo-
sition opened in Des Moines, with big
crowds and excellent exhibits.Stricken with heart failure while
leading in prayer, Mrs. Louis Tim-
bers, aged 66, an active church work-
er, died suddenly at a revival meeting
at Oakwood, O.Representatives of the Illinois Manu-
facturers' association presented Presi-
dent Taft that organization's protest
against the proposed federal corpora-
tion tax law.The National Association of Live
Stock Breeders and Raisers, at its
convention in Chicago, determined to ask
congress for a large appropriation for
the prevention and eradication of
highly contagious animal diseases.SECRETARY MEYER
REPORTS TO TAFTHEAD OF UNITED STATES NAVY
OPPOSES CLOSING OF
NAVAL STATIONS.

YARDS ON SOUTHERN COASTS

Says Senior Officers of Navy Are Too
Old for Responsibilities and Ar-
duous Duty Required in
Modern Battleships.Washington, D. C.—Despite the agi-
tation to close some of the navy
yards along the southern coast, Sec-
retary of the Navy Meyer will op-
pose any such step for the present.
This much was made plain in his an-
nual report submitted to President
Taft. Secretary Meyer says that he
is not entirely convinced that the
government can advantageously give
up sites, in which large expenditures
have been made, until after the open-
ing of the Panama canal, when it
definitely can be demonstrated which
are likely to be of the greatest
value.

Naval Station at Guantanamo.

"It is not unknown in the history
of the government," says the secre-
tary, "that national reservations have
been given up and later were bought
back at increased cost." Again in dis-
cussing the same subject, he says
that the "completion of the Panama
canal, the development of trade in
the Gulf of Mexico and the whole
Caribbean region, and the probable in-
crease of the naval establishment to
meet our national responsibilities in
that area, probably will call for sup-
ply stations, in part for the heavy
fleet, but principally for the torpedo
craft and submarines and the smaller
vessels needed there."He urges the "extreme desirability"
of developing the naval station partly
established at Guantanamo, Cuba.The secretary reviews in detail his
proposed plan for the reorganization
of the navy, and in addition makes
many recommendations for the con-
duct of affairs in his department. Two
more battleships of the all-big-gun
type are recommended to be con-
structed, but, on account of the desire
to keep down the expenditures, he
asks only for a repair ship in addition
to these two proposed giants of sea.Ship construction at the navy yards
of the United States is opposed as a
principle by the secretary.

Senior Officers to Old for Work.

"The senior officers of our navy are
too old for the responsibilities and
arduous duty required in the modern
battleship," says the secretary. "They
are much older than similar officers
in the other principal navies of the
world. Not only is this the case, but
flag officers arrive at the grade of
rear admiral so late that even those
of longest possible service do not get
adequate training as subordinate flag
officers before assuming the chief
command."

THE WEEKLY TRADE OUTLOOK

Reports Show Rather More Irregular-
ity, Varying with Sections
Reporting.New York City.—Bradstreet's says:
Trade reports show rather more
irregularities, varying with sections
reporting. In seasonable retail
lines there is a renewal of the com-
plaint of warm weather affecting sales
of wearing apparel, while bad roads
in parts of the central west and the
switchmen's strike in the northwest
causing shut downs in industry and
interfering with the movement of
crops to market and of goods to the
country, are responsible for quieter
trade and interruption to normal
every day activities. In iron and steel
trade there is some slight seasonable
slackening of demand for finished
lines of steel, following the lessened
activity in pig iron, but production
and shipments are very large—close
to record, in fact.

THIRTY-TWOPERISH IN STORM

Seamen Suffer in Gale Which Blows
Over the British Isles and
France.London, Eng.—In a terrific gale that
ragged over the British Isles and
France the steamer Thistlemore went
to her doom off Appledee in Barnsta-
ble bay. It is believed her entire
crew of 30 men perished. Four bodies
from the steamer already have been
washed ashore. Small vessels every-
where were at the mercy of the ele-
ments and Lloyd's reports eight of
them having been driven ashore at
various points. Their crews escaped.The British steamer Congress, which
arrived at Falmouth, reports that during
the storm her captain, the mate
and one seaman were washed over-
board by mountainous seas. The sea-
man was picked up but the captain
and mate perished.

Minister Has Beer; Fined.

Anderson, Ind.—Rather than tell
where and how he secured a ten-
cent bottle of beer on Sunday and
exhibited the same to his congrega-
tion to prove his contention that sa-
loons were not closed, Rev. T. W.
Grafton of the Central Christian
church in this city was held in con-
tempt of court by Special Judge Shu-
man and was fined \$10. Rev. Mr.
Grafton said he would pay the fine,
but refused to tell where he got the
beer. He is a leader of the "dry"
forces in Madison county.

SOLONS OF NATION BEGIN THEIR WORK

Sixty-First Congress Meets in
Regular Session.

BRILLIANT THROG PRESENT

House Greets Speaker Cannon with
Great Applause—Many "Taft Pol-
icy" Bills Introduced in Both
Chambers.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Dec. 6.—At noon to-day Vice President Sherman in the Senate and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the House called to order the Sixty-first congress of the United States for its first regular session. Really the extraordinary one of last spring called to revise the tariff.

Some interest was lacking in the proceedings of the first day in the capitol because at the beginning of the extraordinary session in March last the speaker of the House was elected. Moreover, before the extraordinary session was ended, Speaker Cannon appointed all the committees which are to take legislation under consideration for the next two winters. The appointment of the committees ended the campaign on the part of the members for choice chairmanships and, if the chairmanships were not forthcoming, for seats in the more important subsidiary bodies of the House.

Ready for Work at Once.

The members have had time to get over jealousies and rivalries and so it is that, so far as committee work is concerned, the House not only is ready to proceed at once to consider legislation, but most of the members have brought themselves into a frame of mind to do what they are called upon to do without regard to their past feelings of disappointment and perhaps, anger.

As is always the case on the opening day of congress, admission to the House and Senate galleries was by card and only those fortunate enough to know senators and representatives sufficiently well to secure admission tickets were allowed to witness the proceedings.

Galleries Are Crowded.

The galleries of both House and Senate were jammed with people. All classes of Washington society were represented in the throng of visitors. The diplomatic gallery in the House and in the Senate as well, was filled to its fullest capacity with ambassadors, ministers, attaches and the ladies of the different legations. Members of the families of the president and of the vice-president of the United States occupied seats in the executive galleries, and the cabinet and judiciary and army and navy circles were well represented.

By a rule which was adopted not long ago, flowers are barred from the floor of the House excepting when they are to be used as a tribute to the memory to some deceased mem-



Vice-President Sherman.

ber. The result of this rule is that now on the opening days of congress the desks of the members are bare of floral decorations. In the old days both House and Senate were turned into conservatories for the time of the opening proceedings.

At sharp noon Speaker Cannon called the House to order and asked the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, to offer prayer. In his prayer which was in a sense a Thanksgiving offering, the chaplain referred to the prosperity of the country, the opportunities of the present and the bright hopes and promises of the future.

Absentees Are Few.

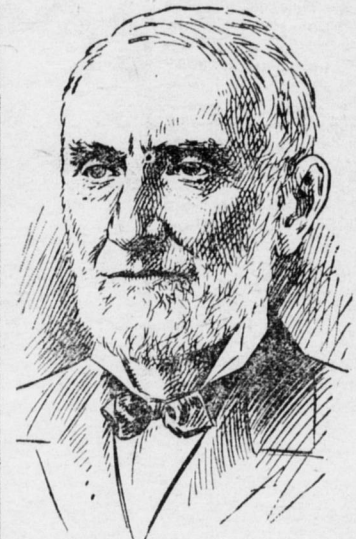
As soon as the prayer was ended the clerk of the House called the roll of membership by states and it was found that there were only a few absentees. The roll called ended the reading clerk of the Senate who had appeared in the House was recognized, and he announced that the Upper House had passed a resolution to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate being assembled, that body was ready to proceed to business. The House also was told that the Senate had appointed a committee to join a House committee to inform the president of the United States that a quorum of each

house was present and that congress was ready to receive any communication that he "may be pleased to make." On receipt of this message from the senate, Speaker Cannon appointed a committee to join a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the president. The members of the body directed to notify Mr. Taft that the House was in session were by the appointment of the speaker, the Republican leader, Sereno E. Payne, and the Democratic leader, Champ Clark.

The first day in the House as usual brought out hundreds of legislative measures in bill form, all of which were read by their title only and referred to the proper committees. It was evident from the tone of the bills introduced that some scores of representatives were anxious to father measures which had been recommended by President Taft as being necessary to carry out proposed policies of progression. The bills ranged from those intended to correct alleged existing evils in interstate commerce to those to give increases of pensions to veterans of the civil war.

Applause Greets Speaker Cannon.

If Speaker Cannon anticipates any particular trouble with the "Insurgents" of the House at the coming session, he gave no evidence of it when he took the chair as presiding



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

officer. He was greeted with great applause from the galleries and from the floor of the House, many of the Democrats and Insurgents joining in the demonstration, though in either case possibly the hand-clapping was given as an evidence of regard for the office of speaker, rather than as evidence of any overweening affection for the speaker himself.

With the committees ready to begin work, the House will settle down to its winter's business at once. No bills will be passed immediately because all measures must be considered in committee, and the meetings of the committees will be held daily from now until the Christmas holidays and some of the more important House bodies will sit during the recess. When congress reassembles in January many of the committees will be ready to report bills, and the debates of the winter will begin.

Opening of the Senate.

Vice-President Sherman called the Senate to order at noon. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the Senate, having died during the summer recess, his place as chaplain, temporarily was taken by a local clergyman who offered prayer. In the Senate the roll was called and it was found that nearly all the Senators were in their seats. The resolutions were adopted to the effect that committees be appointed to inform the House and the president that the Senate had assembled and was ready to begin the business of the session. As was the case in the House many bills were introduced for consideration during the winter by senators who, like the representatives, desire to have a hand in forwarding administration policies.

After a comparative short session "in the open," the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into executive session behind closed doors for the purpose of considering nominations for office sent to the Upper House by President Taft.

Curious Trees.

Among the curiosities of tree life is the sofar, or whistling tree, of Nubia. When the winds blow over this tree it gives out flute-like sounds, playing away to the wilderness for hours at a time strange, weird melodies. It is the spirit of the dead singing among the branches, the natives say, but the scientific white man says that the sounds are due to a myriad of small holes which an insect bores in the spines of the branches. The weeping tree of the Canary Islands is another boreal freak. This tree in the driest weather will rain down showers from its leaves, and the natives gather up the water from the pool formed at the foot of the trunk and find it pure and fresh. The tree exudes the water from innumerable pores at the base of the leaves.

An Easy Duty.

"The late Gov. Johnson was a witty as well as a wise man," said a resident of Minneapolis.

"Once, at a dinner, a New York millionaire said about his taxes:

"I've got a little piece of property that brings me in a fair rental, and the tax-gatherers haven't spotted it yet. I don't know whether I ought to tell them or not. What would you do, Gov. Johnson?"

"The governor's eyes twinkled.

"It's the duty of every man," he said, "to live unspotted. Still, if I were you I'd pay up."

LOST REGISTERED LETTERS FOUND IN QUEER PLACE

Missed From a Mangled Mail Bag,
They are Recovered From
Car Trucks.

It does not always follow that the disappearance of registered mail packages indicate a robbery of the mail. This was demonstrated on The Overland Limited train No. 2 Friday, November 5th, when a package of five registered letters from Schuyler disappeared between that point and Omaha.

The recovery of the lost package was as strange as its disappearance. The Schuyler pouch is picked up from a crane by means of a pouch catcher as the train passes. This pouch catcher is attached to the mail car and hooks onto the pouch suspended from the crane as the train passes. In this particular instance the pouch catcher did not make a good catch and the pouch fell under the wheels of the train and was cut in two. The mail was scattered along the track for a considerable distance, but the five registered letters, which were in a packet, could not be found when the other mail was picked up. The impression at once prevailed that the registered package had been found and kept by some one and it was reported as lost.

Postoffice Inspector L. A. Thompson was started out to investigate. His first visit was to Council Bluffs to make inquiries of the postal clerks on the car, and scarcely had he reached there when he received word that the registered package had been found by the car cleaner resting snugly on the trucks under the dining car, where it had been blown or thrown when the mail pouch was flung under the wheels at Schuyler.

That the package was not injured in the slightest, nor jarred from its position on the trucks, is simply another tribute to the Union Pacific's unsurpassed roadbed and perfect track.

BUT SHE HAD ENOUGH.



Johnny—Mother, let's go in here and buy a baby; they're cheap to-day.

Country Neglecting the Children.

If the percentage of tuberculous children recently ascertained by an investigation in Stockholm, Sweden (1.61 per cent.) were applied to the schools of the United States there would be 273,700 children between the ages of eight and fifteen who are positively affected with tuberculosis, according to a statement of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. As contrasted with this figure, there are only 11 open-air tuberculosis schools in operation in the entire country, and nine more under consideration. At the lowest estimate, even with all the schools now in operation and those proposed, accommodations will not be provided for four-tenths of one per cent. of the children who need this special treatment.

Purchasing Power.

A young gentleman of our acquaintance, who had just reached the age of six, was recently waiting with his mother for a train at a railway station, when he noticed a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine. He asked his mother a great many questions about it, and at last received permission to drop in his penny and be weighed. Having obtained that important information, he said: "How much would I have weighed, mamma, if I had dropped in a dollar?"

SECRET WORKERS

The Plan Upon Which Coffee Operates.

Coffee is such a secret worker that it is not suspected as the cause of sickness or disease, but there is a very sure way to find out the truth.

A lady in Memphis gives an interesting experience her husband had with coffee. It seems that he had been using it for some time and was an invalid.

The physician in charge shrewdly suspected that coffee was the "Worm at the root of the tree," and ordered it discontinued with instructions to use Postum regularly in its place.

The wife says: "We found that was the true remedy for his stomach and heart trouble and we would have gladly paid a hundred times the amount of the doctor's charge when we found how wise his judgment was.

"The use of Postum instead of coffee was begun about a year ago, and it has made my husband a strong, well man. He has gained thirty-five pounds in that time and his stomach and heart troubles have all disappeared.

"The first time I prepared it I did not boil it long enough and he said there was something wrong with it. Sure enough it did taste very flat, but the next morning I followed directions carefully, boiling it for fifteen minutes, and he remarked 'this is better than any of the old coffee.'

"We use Postum regularly and never tire of telling our friends of the benefit we have received from leaving off coffee."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BENEFIT OF HOME TRAINING

Probability That Father "Improved" on Anything Willie Had Heard on the Street.

When Willie's father came home to supper there was a vacant chair at the table.

"Well, where's the boy?"

"William is upstairs in bed." The answer came with painful precision from the sad-faced mother.

"Why, wh-what's up? Not sick, is he?" (An anxious pause.)

"It grieves me to say, Robert, that our son—your son—has been heard swearing on the street! I heard him."

"Swearing? Scott! I'll teach him to swear." And he started upstairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the atmosphere cleared a little Willie's mother was saying sweetly from the hallway: "That will do, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."—Judge.

TORE HIS SKIN OFF

In Shreds—Itching Was Intense—Sleep Was Often Impossible.

Cured by Cuticura in Three Weeks.

"At first an eruption of small pustules commenced on my hands. These spread later to other parts of my body, and the itching at times was intense, so much so that I literally tore the skin off in shreds in seeking relief. The awful itching interfered with my work considerably, and also kept me awake nights. I tried several doctors and used a number of different ointments and lotions but received practically no benefit. Finally I settled down to the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, with the result that in a few days all itching had ceased and in about three weeks' time all traces of my eruption had disappeared. I have had no trouble of this kind since. H. A. Krutakoff, 5714 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., November 18 and 28, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

THE BOY AND HIS AUNT.



Little Nephew—Auntie, did you marry an indian?

Aunt—Why do you ask such a silly question, Freddy?

Little Nephew—Well, I saw some scalps on your dressing table.

Dr. S. F. Spohn, President of the Spohn Medical Co., proprietors of Spohn's Distemper Cure, was recently elected mayor of Goshen, Ind., by a good majority. Mr. Spohn was for a number of years County Supt. of Schools, making such a record that his neighbors and friends, regardless of political lines, insisted on his accepting the nomination for mayor.

Foreign Trade of United States.

Great Britain buys more goods from the United States than from any other three principal countries in the world—\$620,000,000 worth in 1908; \$10,000,000 more than from France, Germany and Holland combined, according to the July report of the department of trade and commerce of Canada.

Refrigerated Staterooms.

Refrigerated staterooms are found on three new ships engaged in the fruit service between New Orleans and Colon. Each room is fitted with a cooling "radiator" operated in connection with the refrigerating system that has been installed for preserving fruit in transit.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatch*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Marks on Silverware.

"Sterling" as used in connection with silverware means genuine silver. The addition of the word "patent" is to indicate that the particular design of the article on which the word appears is patented and that the article is genuine silver.

Resinol, the Best Healing Ointment That Can Be Found.

I have used Resinol Ointment now for two years and shall never give it up. I wouldn't be without it, being the best healing ointment I have found yet. John B. Dain, London, Eng.

The Sad and Splendid.

Solomon was in despair. "My wives gave me 700 samples to match on my way down town this morning," he cried.

Herewith he became color blind.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Dr. Deitchon's Relief for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action is remarkable. Removes the cause and disease quickly disappears. First dose benefits 75c and \$1. All druggists.

Getting whipped when a boy hurts, but it doesn't hurt half as much as the wearing out process that he experiences when he is old.

WHEN YOU'RE AS HOARSE AS A CROW. When you're coughing and gasping. When you're an old-fashioned deep-seated cold, take Allen's Lung Tonic. Sold by all druggists, 25c 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

A woman would rather suspect her husband than distrust her preacher.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS

CURES

RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from '5-DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 99, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community there's a reason. People go where they are attracted—where they know what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper

issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NU1

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery. All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to year you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING

We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Proprietor

ORVILLE PROFFER, Assistant and Manager
RAYMOND KLEIN, Assistant Foreman
W. SCOTT STEINER, Assistant Local Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Breezy County News

SINNAMAHONING.

Mrs. C. M. Wykoff and Mrs. J. V. Strayer visited Lock Haven and Renovo last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. W. T. Piper and daughter Mary spent Sunday in Renovo.

Mrs. Milford Krebs and daughters attended the funeral of Mrs. Krebs' niece at Renovo last Sunday.

Born to T. S. Fulton and wife, Dec. 6th, 1909, a daughter.

Mrs. N. H. McCloskey, of Woolrich, a former resident of this town, visited us Sunday and Monday.

Miss Bertha Fulton spent Wednesday in Renovo.

On account of making some needed repairs, the dynamite works shut down for a day or two this week.

Fourth Quarterly Conference was held in the church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th, after a sermon by our District Supt., Rev. Stevens.

Cash Shaffer, who has been in the south for some time, returned to his home here last Sunday.

Mrs. Dan'l Daugherty and daughter Grace are visiting relatives in Jamestown, N. Y.

Herman Losey, of Hicks Run, was in town Monday.

C. G. Meixell is moving his family from Mrs. Maggie Floyd's house up town into one of the Dynamite Company's tile houses.

The new dynamite company has commenced work up Wykoff Run.

Floyd Ostrum, wife and son, of Gale-ton, are visiting Mrs. Ostrum's parents here, A. Bennett and wife.

Mrs. James Quiggle have returned from Lock Haven hospital.

X. X. X.

SINNAMAHONING.

The hunters are all in and whilst they did not get many deer, they sighted a good many.

H. B. Lightner brought in a four pronged buck. Geo. Foulz also captured a fine buck. This makes only two for Sinnamonahoning.

"Jim" Batchelder captured another bear last Friday. He says if the weather holds good he will catch up with some of the mighty trappers, who brought in bears before breakfast on Oct. first.

Jack Miller got into the midst of a bunch of bears, the last week of the deer season and killed two out of five.

Several deer have been shipped from here by other parties, who were here for weeks.

Jim Batchelder is after a big bear that tried to eat up a bee tree for Lewis Wykoff. Lewis says he is about nine feet tall when standing on his hind legs; has a track eight inches broad and his hind feet are fourteen inches long. When Jim finds him there will be something doing.

The Cameron Powder Company plant, in Wykoff Run, is going along as fast as the Company can push the work. They will have the road graded this week, ready for ties and rails.

Fifteen members of Camp No. 136, P. O. S. of A., took in the class initiation and banquet at Emporium, held by Camp No. 382, on Monday evening. They report a good time and congratulate the members of Emporium Camp on their good work. The Renovo Degree team was present and conferred the degrees on a large class of Emporium Camp. The work was done in an able manner and was well worth going to see.

Houses are in good demand at Wy-side, where the Cameron Powder plant will be erected. No doubt several new houses will be erected in the spring to accommodate the employees of the company. The entire plant will be located in Grove township, which will be quite a help to this township.

DEBSE

How One Doctor Successfully Treats Pneumonia.

"In treating pneumonia," says Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., "the only remedy I use for the lungs is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. While, of course, I would treat other symptoms with different medicines, I have used this remedy many times in my medical practice and have yet failed to find a case where it has not controlled the trouble. I have used it myself, as has also my wife for coughs and colds repeatedly, and I most willingly and cheerfully recommend it as superior to any other cough remedy to my knowledge." For sale by Geo. C. Taggart.

MEDIX RUN.

Russell Ross was shopping in DuBois, Saturday.

Mrs. S. Arndt, who has been visiting her parents at Hicks Run for a couple of weeks, returned home Friday.

Mr. Spence, of DuBois, was in town on business Saturday.

Florence Devolta spent Sunday with her parents at Weedville.

Mrs. Bert Armstrong is seriously ill at this writing.

Mrs. Thomas White, of this place, is visiting relatives at Williamsport this week.

James Kise and Eley Snyder were taking in the sights at DuBois Saturday.

Wallace Gage, our tannery superintendent was a Driftwood visitor Friday.

Mrs. Clarence English, of Byrduale, spent Sunday with her sister at this place.

A. J. Chambers, of Driftwood, is visiting relatives in town.

Our band will hold a dance in Robinson Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 10th. Everybody invited to come and have a good time.

Thos. Dalton, of Roaring Branch, is working in the tannery at this place.

The new mill will not run yet for some time, as they are fixing the machinery different and have some more repair work to do.

Silas Munn, of Ardel Dam, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. T. H. Garity, who has been away at different points, visiting relatives returned home this week.

Mrs. J. R. Russell, who has been at Kane hospital for some time returned home Saturday.

Warren Allen was a Driftwood visitor Saturday.

Thos. Whiteland wife, who conduct the tannery boarding house at this place, will leave the last of the week for their home at Benzette. It is reported another party will soon take possession.

XXX

CAMERON.

James Hayes, of Emporium, visited friends in this place Sunday.

D. L. McFadden has secured a position with the Coal Co., at Sterling Run.

A. A. Smith, of Sterling Run, made a business trip to this place Monday.

W. H. G. Walker, A. E. Jinks and F. B. Hoag attended school meeting at Sterling Run, this week.

Henry Darren, of Sterling Run, has taken the contract of making some necessary repairs at the new school house, and is getting along nicely.

Harry Moore, Harry Morse, Harvey Barger, D. B. Peterson, and E. D. Krape attended the P. O. S. of A., banquet, at Emporium, Monday evening and all report having a fine time.

Mrs. E. D. Krape and children returned from a week's visit with friends in Brookville, Tuesday.

Annie Sullivan, who has been very ill in a Niagara Falls hospital for some time, returned home Sunday, much improved.

F. B. Hoag and Hulbert Smith had quite an excitement last Saturday. They were in the act of cutting a bee tree when a large bear suddenly appeared upon the scene. Frank climbed the nearest tree but Hulbert stood his ground and after a short fight Hulbert scared the bear. About one hour later they regained their nerve and cut the tree, securing 500 pounds of honey, which is at present on exhibition at Frank's house.

LOUISE.

Not Cute Enough.

Naturally, people dislike feeling that they are not cute enough in business. But no person who is run down can expect to be at his best. Sexine Pills make men and women brighter and stronger; they make you feel better in every way. Price \$1 a box; six boxes \$5, with full guarantee. Address or call on R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa., where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

You won't feel the weather if you wear a chamois vest.

The chill that seems to strike right through to your marrow will not be experienced all winter. But that is not the important part of it. One Chamois Vest will guard your health, keep you from taking cold by protecting your lungs. Wear one if you want to be safe.

The OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE

G. C. TAGGART, Prop.

FIRST FORK.

L. C. Wykoff and wife were the guests of Judge J. A. Wykoff of Sinnamonahoning.

Pearl Swank, of First Fork, and her sister Josephine and children from Idaho, were welcome visitors at the homes of Amos Bennett and Haynes Bros.

Quite an accident happened at the home of Fred Peno, on Sunday morning. A boy about eight years of age was handling a revolver, not knowing it was loaded, it suddenly discharged shooting one toe off. It caused great alarm. It is a good thing no one was killed.

Crist Summerson, who is employed at Hammersley, is spending some time at home.

O. L. Bailey, of Sinnamonahoning, was a business visitor on First Fork.

B. B. Lorschbaugh was a visitor at Sinnamonahoning recently.

We had quite a number of visitors at our Sunday School Sunday. We hope they will come regularly. We invite everybody to our Sunday School. Don't forget every Sunday afternoon at Haynes school house at two o'clock.

FINIS.

HUNTLEY.

Our popular school teacher, Miss Gertrude Hill, and her brother Clarence, have moved into the home belonging to Wm. H. Logue, which is nearer the school house and much more convenient.

Mrs. Malvina Nelson is on the sick list, but is better at this writing.

A. W. Smith made a business trip to First Fork on Saturday.

Fame Logue, who has been out in Wisconsin for the past three years, returned home Saturday.

Wm. Kilburn who has been on the sick list is now able to be out again.

Rev. Wm. A. Backus from Red Huron, N. Y., preached in the old Huntley church, Thursday and Friday evenings, to a large congregation.

L. H. Smith as suffering with an attack of rheumatism and is quite ill at this writing.

Mrs. John S. Jordan, who has been visiting with her son Albert, of Grove Hill, the past week, returned home Saturday.

Miss Blanche Logue, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Randolph Mitchell, at Williamsport, for the past few weeks, returned home Friday.

Henry Logue, of Sinnamonahoning, was the guest of A. W. Smith over Sunday.

Mrs. Lawrence Smith, who has been on the sick list with neuralgia the past week, is improving at this writing.

Clarence Johnson made a business trip to Driftwood on Monday.

Ray Smith, Penny fireman of Renovo, called on his parents, L. H. Smith and wife, Sunday.

S. B.

STERLING RUN.

(Omitted Last Week.)

E. P. Brooks and family, of Medix Run, spent Thanksgiving with the former's mother, Mrs. A. J. Brooks.

Mrs. Alonzo Duell was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. P. H. Mason, a few days the past week.

Whiting Herrick, of St. Marys, was the guest of his grand-mother, Mrs. M. E. Herrick, Thanksgiving.

The hunters have all returned home and had one deer.

Miss Lola Simpson, of Renovo, one of Anderson & Hartsock's efficient clerks, was the guest of Miss Lulu Lewis over Sunday.

Miss Jessie Sterling returned home the past week from a month's visit with relatives at New Bethlehem, Confer and Galeton.

Geo. Strawbridge, wife and daughter Lillian, visited relatives at Williamsport this week.

A. L. Smith, of Driftwood, was a visitor in town the past week.

Mrs. M. M. How is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Frank.

Mrs. Geo. Hulsinger and Mrs. Frank Leonard, of Renovo, were the guests of their parents, Joseph Kissel and wife the past week.

Mrs. J. P. McNarney, of Emporium, was a visitor in town Tuesday.

M. J. B. Brooks, of Driftwood, was a business caller in town the past week looking after the fire clay which is reported here in great quantities.

Carlton Smith, of Williamsport, and George O'Keefe, of Lock Haven, spent Thanksgiving at home.

Miss Zoella Mason left Monday to visit friends at Renovo and Altoona.

Mrs. A. J. Brooks entertained the Lady Macabees at her home Wednesday evening.

BLUE BELL.

Ill Health is More Expensive Than any Cure.

This country is now filled with people who migrate across the continent in all directions seeking that which gold cannot buy. Five tenths of them are suffering from throat and lung trouble or chronic catarrh resulting from neglected colds, and spending fortunes vainly trying to regain lost health. Could every sufferer but undo the past and cure that first neglected cold, all this sorrow, pain, anxiety and expense could have been avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. Use it and the more serious diseases may be avoided. For sale by Geo. C. Taggart.

FIRST FORK.

On Tuesday, owing to a freight wreck near Brooks Run, the passenger was five hours late leaving here for DuBois.

On Wednesday Mr. McConnell, of Cameron, got "sorter turned around" out at the head of Russell Hollow, and instead of going down the Whitehead, as he intended, came down Logue Hollow to the First Fork, where he stayed all night at C. E. Logue's and went home in the morning by the pipe line route.

Frank Logue who was working for Guncheon, on the Hammersley, was struck by a falling limb, and had a shoulder and collar bone broken. He is in bad shape.

Dr. Geo. Reese, of Costello, was called to Lushbach on Friday to see Mrs. Essington, wife of the operator at that place. I understand she had an attack of tonsillitis, but is better.

On account of there being no tracking snow the hunters have all left this section.

John Goss left on Wednesday to take a course at Williamsport Commercial College.

NUP SED.

For That Dull Feeling After Eating.

I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for some time, and can testify that they have done me more good than any tablets I have ever used. My trouble was a heavy dull feeling after eating—David Freeman, Kempt, Nova Scotia. These tablets strengthen the stomach and improve the digestion. They also regulate the liver and bowels. They are far superior to pills but cost no more. Get a free sample at Geo. C. Taggart's drug store and see what a splendid medicine it is.

Mrs. S. Jones, Claremont, N. H., writes: "About a year ago I bought two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy. It cured me of a severe case of kidney trouble for several years standing. It certainly is a grand, good medicine and I heartily recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

The next time one of the children catch cold, give it something that will promptly and freely but gently move the bowels. In that way the cold will at once be driven out of the system. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup moves the bowels promptly and freely, yet gently, and at the same time heals irritation and stops the cough. It is especially good for children. Sold by all druggists.

After exposure, and when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. It stops the croup, relieves the congestion, and expels the cold from your system. Is mildly laxative. Refuse substitutes. Sold by all druggists.

For Eczema, Tetters and Salt Rheum.

The intense itching characteristic of these ailments is almost instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Salve. Many severe cases have been cured by it. For sale by Geo. C. Taggart.

Foley's Honey and Tar is the best and safest cough remedy for children. At the first symptoms of a cold, give as directed, and ward off danger of croup, bronchitis, sore throat, cold in the head, and stuffy breathing. It brings comfort and ease to the little ones. Contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Keep always on hand and refuse substitutes. Sold by all druggists.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities and avoid a serious malady. For sale by all druggists.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Emporium, Pa., Dec. 3, 1909.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.
T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

WHAT SHE BECAME.



Fred—There goes Mrs. Jones. She used to be a decidedly pert girl.
Girl—Isn't she still pert?
Fred—No. Marriage seems to have tamed her, and now she's an ex-pert.

TRADE MORAL—Introducing the buyer to the merchant is the purpose accomplished by our advertising columns. The integrity of both are vouched for.

When Santa Came to Cactus Gulch

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

WHEN Santa came to Cactus Gulch we wuz not expectin' him. Our almanac connectin' bein' broken off complete. In fact, with us the trail o' time had got so mortal dim. We only knowed 'twuz winter by the absence o' the heat.

Says I to Pinky Perkins, with a squint at Desert Dan—

Says I: "We'd order hustle for a little extry feed."

It's 'long about Thanksgivin'." "W'y," says Pinky P.—"w'y, man, I'll bet it's nearer New Year's, for the old one's gone to seed."

We argied it an' argied it till Desert Dan put up

His canvas bag o' nuggets an' a pint o' yaller dust

He's spent the year collectin' in his pewter drinkin' cup.

"It's Christmas in a week," he says; "I'll bet you, win or bust."

I still maintained "Thanksgivin' wuz about the proper date.

As judgin' by my appetite, an' Pinky still declared

That New Year's wuz the blow-out that wuz next upon the

But Desert waved his nugget bag an' dared an' dared an' dared.

"See here," says Desert, "I can feel the season in my bones;

I sense a sort o' hankerin' for days of old long sign,

When I wuz back in Jersey an' my name wuz Daniel Jones;

I'm lonesome as the soldier wuz at Bingen-on-the-Rhine."

Then Desert up an' tells us what he's never said before—

As how he had a cottage an' a woman an' a kid;

But, some misunderstandin' havin' made his sperrit sore,

Nigh on to twenty years ago he simply up and slid.

I looked at Pinky Perkins then, an' Pinky looked at me,

But both of us wuz silent, an' we looked at Desert Dan,

But he wuz sizzlin' bacon for a supper feed for three,

An', shore as I'm a sinner, there wuz teardrops in the pan!

That night we set an' hugged the stove, while all around the shack

A desert blizzard whistled an' the snow wuz whirlin' thick.

It shore wuz Christmas weather, but there shorely wuz a lack

Of anything suggestin' o' our ancient friend St. Nick.

The door bust open suddent-like, an', stranger, dog my cat!

If there ain't Santy Claus hisself, in fur an' robe complete,

"If there ain't Santy Claus hisself," With snow a-clingin' funny to his or-

As well as Santy makeup, air, as anywhere you'll meet.

But when he turned his bearskin down his whiskers fell away

(It wuzn't anything but snow collect-ed on the fur),

An' back of him an angel stood—yes, angel's what I say—

An' Desert Dan got wobbly when he up an' looked at her.

Young Santy says, "Is Mr. Jones at home tonight?" says he,

At which old Desert gives a gasp, but struggle to his feet.

Then me an' Pinky we vamoosed in honor of the three,

For if they wuzn't Joneses you can douse my glim complete!

That's all the story, stranger, but I'm some inclined to add

When Santy come to Cactus with his mother, which he did,

It clean upst the notions we had al-ways previous had,

For daddy got the Christmas gift, and Santy wuz the kid!

GOOD NEWS.

Many Emporium Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of back sufferers in Emporium are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach. Many a lame, weak and aching back is had no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands upon thousands of people are telling the good news of their experience with the Old Quaker Remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Mrs. Mary M. Finkler, 212 Monterey St., Ridgway, Pa., says: "For years, in fact since childhood I was subject to attacks of backache and nothing seemed to help me. As time went by the trouble became more severe and often pains in my back extended to the top of my head. I also suffered from other distressing symptoms of kidney complaint and when I arose in the morning I would feel miserable and languid. At last I tried Doan's Kidney Pill and found them to be the remedy I required. The kidneys were restored to their normal condition and the distressing symptoms of my trouble disappeared. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills on several occasions since and the results have been highly satisfactory."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50



Makes
the most nutritious
food and the most
dainty and delicious

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

No fretting over the biscuit
making. Royal is first
aid to many a
cook's success

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter or personally.

Mrs. James Farrell, spent the last of the week visiting relatives at Kane.

Miss Muriel Swartz spent last Sunday the guest of friends at Cameron.

E. B. Saunders, of Buffalo, made his usual business trip to this place the last of the week.

J. Raymond Cook, of Ridgway, was guest at the home of his parents at this place over Sunday.

Mrs. Catharine Murray, Asa Murray and wife were guests of relatives at Sterling Run, the last of the week.

Mrs. R. Fisher and daughter, Miss Ethel, of Howard Siding, were business callers at this place on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Earl Simmons and son, of Westfield, Pa., are guests at the home of C. R. Wooley and wife, on Fourth street, visiting their husband and father.

Mrs. D. H. Robertson, W. H. G. Walker and Elizabeth Vallis, of Calder, were shopping at Emporium last Saturday.

W. C. Cope returned to Emporium last Saturday and has resumed his work as chemist for the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mrs. C. H. Felt and son Lee are now nicely located at Las Cruces, New Mexico, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Alma Hertig returned to her home at this place last Thursday from Union City, Pa., having completed the season as milliner.

Miss Julia Bair returned home on Monday afternoon, after spending several days guest of her sister, Mrs. Rose Lupole, at Olean.

George Hurteau, wife, son, and mother departed for Marion, S. C., on Monday, where they will spend the winter with Jos. L. Wheeler and wife.

Frank Healey, one of Olean's prominent grocery merchants, visited in Emporium last Saturday, guest of J. T. Healey and family.

Clyde Fisher departed for Rochester and Indiana, Pa., last Monday morning. Mr. Fisher will be absent for some time, visiting relatives at his father's native place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Parson, who have been guests at the home of F. P. Rentz and family for the past few weeks, returned to their home at Montgomery, Pa., last Monday.

E. C. Storm and wife departed for Pittsburgh last Monday morning, after spending several weeks at this place. Mr. Storm is in the employ of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Miss McCaslin, of Hicks Run, attended the local institute of the teachers of Shippen township last Saturday and was guest of Miss Margaret Weisenfluh.

A nine pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Reid, at "Apple Shade Homestead," near Java, N. Y., on Nov. 15th. Both mother and daughter are doing nicely. Mrs. Reid will be remembered by many of our citizens as Miss Alice Kempher formerly one of Emporium's pleasant ladies.

Mrs. W. D. Switzer returned to her home in New Castle yesterday after a short visit at the home of Mrs. Alice Wamsley. Mrs. Switzer was on her way home from Emporium where she had been called by the death of a brother.—Yesterday's Ridgway Democrat.

Prof. D. B. Peterson, of Cameron, attended the meeting of the P. O. S. of A., at this place on Monday evening.

E. F. Batchelder, of Lock Haven, was in Emporium on Monday evening and attended the business meeting and banquet of the P. O. S. of A.

Philip Schweikart, of Needa, W. Va., is guest at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schweikart on East Third street.

J. B. Donavan, of Millport, Pa., is guest at the home of Mrs. S. L. Stoddard, on East Allegany Avenue.

Miss Jean Calmes has completed her season as Milliner for Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith and will return to her home at Fostoria, Ohio, on Friday morning. Miss Calmes has made many friends during her short stay in Emporium, who regret her departure.

Mrs. Alton Housler, Miss Helen Housler and Miss Maud Jordan, of DuSnore, Pa. (Mrs. H's sister) went to Nunda, N. Y., on Monday to visit relatives for a few days.

Dr. H. S. Falk went to Wilkesbarre last Tuesday evening, where he is the guest of his parents, for a few days. Dr. Bush is taking care of his patients during his absence.

E. J. Smith and family have returned from Conn., where they accompanied the remains of their father.

Mrs. T. H. Norris has returned from Buffalo, where she has been receiving medical treatment for several weeks, and her many friends will be pleased to learn that she is much better.

Thos. H. Norris returned from Philadelphia, last Saturday, where he attended a session of Masonic Grand Lodge as Representative of Emporium Lodge. He enjoyed the session. He stopped off at Harrisburg to view our beautiful Capitol and pronounces it grand, as it certainly is the grandest building in the world.

CHRISTMAS PIES.

A Novel Sport For a Children's Party in Holiday Time.

Have a large pan covered with brown issue paper to look like pie crust. Inside the pie have these letters, to which are attached ribbons, the other end of which come through the pie crust. The letters, neatly cut out are: Six a's, two m's, three e's, four r's, three y's, one c, two h's, two s's, one v, two n's, one d, two p's, one w and one i.

The children sit around the pie, each holding one thread. They sing:

Sing a song of Christmas.

A pie crust full of fun.

Find the wish we wish you

When the game is done.

Then they pull the letters out and join them on their breasts. Then be-



THE CHRISTMAS PIE.

gins the fun of puzzling out how the children should stand in a line so that the letters will form a sentence.

When in proper position the letters will make—
A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Wise Rule to Follow.

Do one thing at a time, and the big things first.—Lincoln.

Little Rastus
And the Turkey

MA SAY, JIM, KETCH DAT TURK, SEZ SHE—



BUT, COLLY! DAT TURK, HE DONE KETCH ME!

Warning

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.
KEystone POWDER MFG. Co.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st 1903
124-t.

There's a Happy New Year
Coming

To those who resolve to use only Emporium Roller Mills Flour in the household. Flour is the most important food product used, and therefore it is equally important that it should be good and nutritious. Whether for bread, cakes or pastry, the Pat Grace Flour will be found by experience to fulfill all requirements.



Copyright

Emporium, Pa. Nov. 24, 1909.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	\$1.60
Felt's Fancy	1.65
Pet Grove	1.65
Roller Meal	.50
Eye	.75
Graham	.80
Buckwheat	.80
Buckwheat, 10 lb sack	.35
Coarse Meal per 100	1.50
Chop Feed	1.50
Crack'd Corn per 100	1.50
Middlings	1.50
White Middlings	1.60
Bran	1.50
Chicken Wheat	2.00
Screenings	1.50
Oil Meal	2.00
Corn per bushel	.81
Daisy Dairy Molasses Feed	1.50
Sterling Scratch Feed	2.00
Alfalfa Meal	1.50
White Oats, per bushel	.53
Oyst r Shell, per 100	.75
Choice Clover Seed	
Choice Timothy Seed	
Choice Millet Seed	

At Market Prices

Our New

Peroxide Toilet Cream is
superfine—not greasy—



Cleanses, Softens and Whitens the skin
and is a grand flesh food

R. C. Dodson

Pharmacist

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager
Midway between Broad Street
Station and Reading Terminal
on Filbert Street.

European, \$1.00 per day and up
American, \$2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in

Philadelphia, Pa.

LADY WANTED!

To introduce our large 1909 Spring line of beautiful dress goods and waists. Latest up-to-date New York City patterns. Handsomest line of materials ever seen. Quick sales, large profits. Can make \$20 or more weekly. Samples and full instructions packed in neat sample case shipped Express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Our prices are low. Write for particulars. Be first to apply.
Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. 6, Binghamton, N. Y.

A good reputation is more valuable than money—
Publius Syrus 42 B. C.

DAY'S

The Satisfactory Store

Fear not to touch the best the truth shall be thy warrant
—Raleigh, 1552-1613

WE believe with Shakespeare, that "GOOD THINGS SHOULD BE PRAISED." That's why we spend money harping so much about the GOOD QUALITIES of THIS STORE, which has weathered the storms and stood the test against all odds for twenty years and is still here at the beginning of this holiday season to serve you.

We are Making great
Preparations for You

Day by day the good things from all quarters of the globe are arriving and being prepared for your inspection.

LET US SERVE YOU.

Economy Grocery Prices for FRIDAY and SATURDAY
THIS WEEK

Sugar

25lb bag best granulated Sugar \$1.45

Baking Powder

1lb tin Royal Baking Powder can 45c

Raisins

Pilot brand Seeded Raisins, extra fine 3lbs for 25c.

Coffee

20c blended Coffee
18c a lb or 2lbs 35c

Lemons

Best California Lemons, large bright stock per doz. 25c

Sucotash

15c Elite brand Sucotash 2 cans 25c.

Chocolate

Walter Baker and Co., Chocolate lb 40c

Relish

Heinz India Relish two 15c bottles 25c

Honey

New Cameron county Honey in sections about 1lb each 15c

Walnuts

Fresh new Naples, the best obtainable lb 20c.

Dates

New Persian Dates 3lbs for 25c.

Olives

Large 30c bottle
Queen Olives the bottle 25c.

Baltimore Shucked Oysters

Fresh Caught Lake Fish

Leave Orders for Delivery Friday Morning

Gift
Suggestions
for
Christmas

China

You never make a mistake in gift giving to a lady when its China. Come in and let us show you our line which is large and varied and rightly priced.

House Furnishing Goods

This department is packed with articles which are the pride of every good housekeeper. The things which tend to make housekeeping pleasant and easy. Husbands remember this when you are racking your brains to know what to get to please your wives.

Novelties in Burnt Wood

Something for everybody. Artistic in design and workmanship. Opportunities for pleasing at moderate cost.

Delivery to all parts of town. You Get Better Values Here

J. H. DAY.

INTO THE PRIMITIVE

BY
ROBERT AMES BENNET
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS
COPYRIGHT, 1908 BY A.C. MCELROY & CO.

SYNOPSIS.

The story opens with the shipwreck of the steamer on which Miss Genevieve Leslie, an American heiress, Lord Winthrop, an Englishman, and Tom Blake, a brusque American, were passengers. The three were tossed upon an uninhabited island and were the only ones not drowned. Blake recovered from a drunken stupor, Blake, shunned on the boat, because of his roughness, became a hero as preserver of the helpless pair. The Englishman was suing for the hand of Miss Leslie. Blake started to swim back to the ship to recover what was left. Blake returned safely. Winthrop wasted his last match on a cigarette, for which he was scored by Blake. Their first meal was a dead fish. The trio started a ten mile hike for higher land. Thirst attacked them. Blake was compelled to carry Miss Leslie on account of weariness. He taunted Winthrop. They entered the jungle. That night was passed roosting high in a tree. The next morning they descended to the open again. All three constructed huts to shield themselves from the sun. They then fastened on coconuts, the only procurable food. Miss Leslie showed a liking for Blake, but detested his roughness. Led by Blake they established a home in some cliffs. Blake found a fresh water spring. Miss Leslie faced an unpleasant situation. They planned their campaign. Blake recovered his survivor's magnifying glass, thus insuring fire. He started a jungle fire, killing a large leopard and smothering several cubs. In the leopard's cavern they built a small home. They gained the cliffs by burning the bottom of a tree until it fell against the heights. The trio secured eggs from the cliffs. Miss Leslie's white skirt was decided upon as a signal. Miss Leslie made a dress from the leopard skin. Blake's efforts to kill antelopes failed.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

The one difficulty was to reach the lower branches. She could hardly touch them with her fingertips. But her barbaric costume must have inspired her. She listened for a moment, and hearing no sound to indicate the return of the men, clasped the upper side of the trunk with her hands and knees, and made an energetic attempt to climb. The posture was far from dignified, but the girl's eyes sparkled with satisfaction as she found herself slowly mounting.

When, flushed and breathless, she gained a foothold among the branches, she looked down at the ground, and permitted herself a merry little giggle such as she had not indulged in since leaving boarding-school. She had actually climbed a tree! She would show Mr. Blake that she was not so helpless as he fancied.

At the thought, she clambered on up, finding that the branches made convenient steps. She did not look back, and the screen of treetops beneath saved her from any sense of giddiness. As her head came above the level of the cliff, she peered through the foliage, and saw the signal flag far over near the end of the headland. The big piece of white cloth stood out bravely against the blue sky, all the more conspicuous for the flocks of frightened seafowl which wheeled above and around it.

Surprised that she did not see the men, Miss Leslie started to draw herself up over the cliff edge. She heard Winthrop's voice a few yards away to her left. A sudden realization that the Englishman might consider her exploit ill-bred caused her to sink back out of sight.

She was hesitating whether to descend or to climb on up, when Winthrop's peevish whine was cut short by a loud and angry retort from Blake. Every word came to the girl's ears with the force of a blow.

"You do, do you? Well, I'd like to know where in hell you come in. She's not your sister, nor your mother, nor your aunt, and if she's your sweetheart, you've both been damned close-mouthed over it."

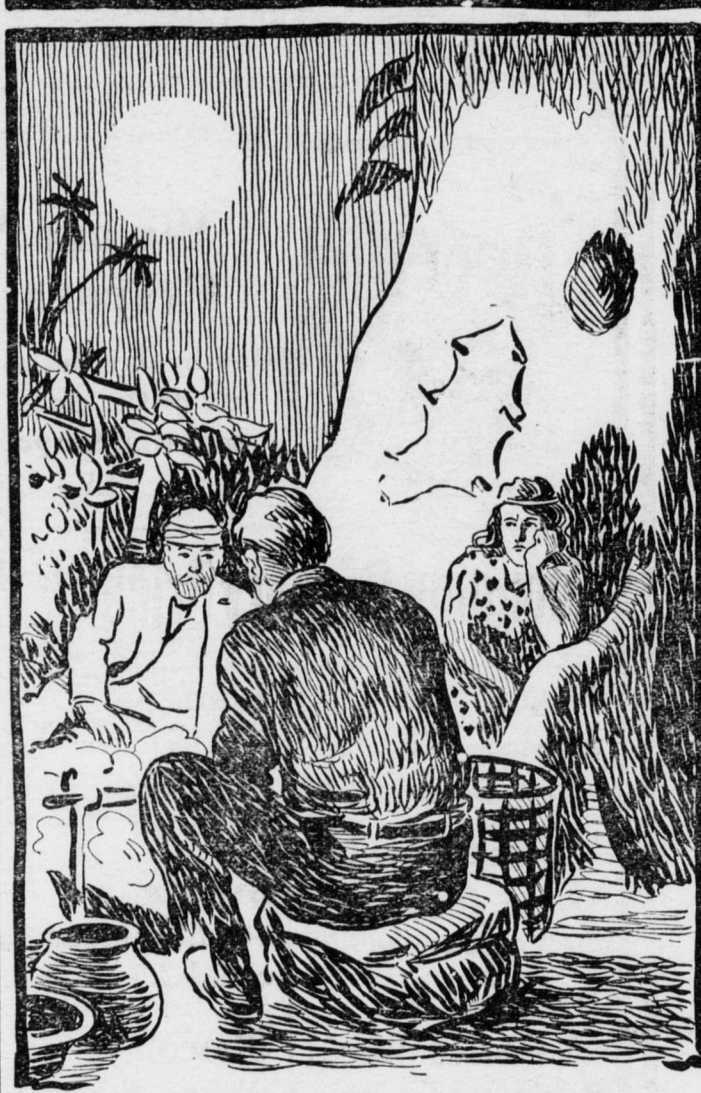
There was an irritable, rasping murmur from Winthrop, and again came Blake's loud retort. "Look here, young man, don't you forget you called me a cad once before. I can stand a good deal from a sick man; but I'll give it to you straight, you'd better cut that out. Call me a brute or a savage, if that'll let off your steam; but, understand, I'm none of your English kinds."

Again Winthrop spoke, this time in a fretful whine.

Blake replied with less anger: "That's so; and I'm going to show you that I'm the real thing when it comes to being a sport. Give you my word, I'll make no move till you're through the fever and on your legs again. What I'll do then depends on my own sweet will, and don't you forget it. I'm not after her fortune. It's the lady herself that takes my fancy. Remember what I said to you when you called me a cad the other time. You had your turn aboard ship. Now I can do as I please; and that's what I'm going to do, if I have to kick you over the cliff end first, to shut off your pesky interference."

The girl crouched back into the withered foliage, dazed with terror. Again she heard Blake speak. He had dropped into a bitter sneer.

"No chance? It's no nerve, you mean. You could brain me, easy enough, any night—just walk up with a club when I'm asleep. Trouble is, you're like most other under dogs—'fraid that if you licked your boss, there'd be no soup bones. So I guess I'm slated to stay boss of this colony—grand Poo Bah and Mikado, all in one. Understand? You mind your own business, and don't go to interfering with me any more!"



"Now, Don't Get Mad. Worst Thing in the World for Malaria."

Now, if you've stared enough at the lady's skirt—"

The threat of discovery stung the girl to instant action. With almost frantic haste, she scrambled down to the lower branches, and sprang to the ground. She had never ventured such a leap even in childhood. She struck lightly but without proper balance, and pitched over sideways. Her hands chanced to alight upon the remnants of leopard skin. Great as was her fear, she stopped to gather all together in the edge of her skirt before darting up the cliff.

At the baobab she turned and gazed back along the cliff edge. Before she had time to draw a second breath, she caught a glimpse of Blake's palm-leaf hat, near the crown of the ladder tree. "O-h!—he didn't see me!" she murmured. Her frantic strength vanished, and a deathly sickness came upon her. She felt herself going, and sought to kneel to ease the fall.

She was roused from the swoon by Blake's resonant shout: "Hey, Miss Jenny! where are you? We've got your laundry on the pole in fine shape!"

The girl's flaccid limbs grew tense, and her body quivered with a shudder of dread and loathing. Yet she set her little white teeth, and forced herself to rise and go out to face the men. Both met her look with a blank stare of consternation.

"What is it, Miss Genevieve?" cried Winthrop. "You're white as chalk!" "It's the fever!" growled Blake. "She's in the cold stage. Get a pot on. We'll—"

"No, no; it's not that! It's only—I've been frightened!"

"Frightened?"

"By a—dreadful beast!"

"Beast!" repeated Blake, and his pale eyes flashed as he sprang across to where his bow and arrows and his club leaned against the baobab. "I'll have no beasts nosing around my dooryard! Must be that skulking lion I heard last night. I'll show him!" He caught up his weapons and stalked off down the cliff.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Winthrop; "the man really must be mad. Call him back, Miss Genevieve. If anything should happen to him—"

"If only there might!" gasped the girl.

"Why, what do you mean?" She burst into a hysterical laugh. "Oh! oh! it's such a joke—such a joke! At least he's not a hyena—oh, no; a brave beast! Hear him shout! And he actually thinks it's a lion! But it isn't—it's himself! Oh, dear! oh, dear! what shall I do?"

"Miss Genevieve, what do you mean? Be calm, pray, be calm!"

"Calm!—when I heard what he said? Yes; I heard every word! In the top of the tree—"

"In the tree? Heavens! Miss—er—Miss Genevieve!" stammered Winthrop, his face paling. "Did you—did you hear all?"

"Everything—everything he said! What shall I do? I am so frightened! What shall I do?"

"Everything he said?" echoed Winthrop.

"You spoke too low for me to hear; but I'm sure you faced him like a gentleman—I must believe it of you—"

Winthrop drew in a deep breath. "Ah, yes; I did, Miss Genevieve—I assure you. The beast! Yet you see the plight I am in. It is a nasty muddle—indeed it is! But what can I do? He is strong as a gorilla. Really, there is only one way—no doubt you heard him taunt me over it. I assure you I should not be afraid—but it would be so horrid—so cold-blooded. As a gentleman, you know—"

"No; it is not that!" broke in the girl. "He is right. Neither of us has the courage—even when he is asleep." "My dear Miss Genevieve, this beast instinct to kill—"

"Yes; but think of him. If he is a beast, he is at least a brave one. While we—we haven't the courage of rabbits. I thought you called yourself an English gentleman. Are you going to stand by, and not lift a finger?"

"Really, now, Miss Genevieve, to murder a man—"

"Self-defense is not a crime—self-preservation. If you have a spark of manhood—"

"My dear—"

"For Heaven's sake, if you can't do anything, at least keep still! Oh, I'm sure I shall go mad! If only I had been drowned!"

"Ah, yes, to be sure. But really now, what you ask is a good deal for a man to risk. The fellow might wake up and murder me! Should I take the risk, might I—er—expect some manifestation of your gratitude, Miss Genevieve?"

"Of course! of course! I should always—"

"I—ah—refer to the—the—bestowal of your hand."

"My hand? I— Would you bargain for my esteem? I thought you a gentleman!"

"To be sure—to be sure! Who says I am not? But all is fair in love and war, you know. Your choice is quite free. I take it, you will not consider his—er—proposals. But if you do not wish my aid, you have another way of escape—that is—at least other women have done it."

The girl gazed at him, her eyes dilating with horror as she realized his meaning.

"No, no; not that!" she gasped. "I want to live—I've a right to live! Why, I'm only just 22—I—"

"Hush!" cautioned Winthrop. "He's coming back. Be calm! There will be time until I get over this vile malaria. It may be that he himself will have the fever."

"He will not have the fever," replied the girl, in a hopeless tone, and she leaned back listlessly against the baobab, as Blake swung himself up, frowning and sullen, and flung his weapons from him.

"Bah!" he grumbled, "I told you that brute was a sneak. I've chased clean down to the poor and into the open, and not a smell of him. Must have hiked off into the tall grass the minute he heard me."

"If only he had gone off for good!" murmured Miss Leslie.

"Maybe he has; though you never

can count on a sneak. Even you might be able to shoot him off next time; but, like as not, he'd come along when we were all out calling, and clean out our commissary. Guess I'll set to and run up a barricade down there where the gully is narrowest. There're shoals of dead thorn-brush to the right of the pool."

"Ah, yes; I fancy the vultures will be so vexed when they find your hedge in the way," remarked Winthrop.

"My! how smart we're getting!" retorted Blake. "Don't worry, though. We'll stow the stuff in Miss Jenny's boudoir, and I guess the birds'll be polite enough to keep out."

"I must say, Blake, I do not see why you should wish to drag us away from here."

"There's lots of things you don't see, Win, my b'y—jokes, for instance. But what could you expect?—you're English. Now, don't get mad. Worst thing in the world for malaria."

"One would fancy you could see that I am not angry. I've a splitting headache, and my back hurts. I am ill."

Blake looked him over critically, and nodded. "That's no lie, old man. You're entitled to a hospital check all right. Miss Jenny, we'll appoint you chief nurse. Make him comfortable as you can, and give him hot broth whenever he'll take it. You can do your sewing on the side. Whenever you need help, call on me. I'm going to begin that barricade."

CHAPTER XIV.

Fever and Fire and Fear.



BY nightfall Winthrop was tossing and groaning on the bed of leaves which Miss Leslie had heaped beneath his canopy. Though not delirious, his high temperature, coupled with the pains which racked every nerve and bone in his body, rendered him light-headed. He would catch himself up in the midst of some rambling nonsense to inquire anxiously whether he had said anything silly or strange. On being reassured upon this, he would relax again, and as likely as not, break into a babyish wall over his aches and pains.

Blake shook his head when he learned that the attack had not been preceded by a chill.

"Guess he's in for a hot time," he said. "There is more'n one kind of malarial fever. Some are a whole lot like typhus."

"Typhus? What is that?" asked Miss Leslie.

"Sort of rapid fire, double action typhoid. Not that I think Win's got it—only malaria. What gets me is that we've only been here these few days, and yet it looks like he's got the continuous, no-chill kind."

"Then you think he will be very ill?"

"Well, I guess he'll think so. It ought to run out in a week or ten days, though. We've had good water, and it usually takes time for malaria to soak in deep. Now, don't worry, Miss Jenny. It'll do him no good, and you a lot of harm. Take things easy as you can, for you've got to keep up your strength. If you don't, you'll be down yourself before Win is up."

"I'll while he is helpless and unable— Oh, no; that cannot be! I must not give way to the fever until—"

"Don't worry. You'll likely stave it off for a couple of weeks or so. You're lively yet, and that's a good sign. I knew Win was in for it when he began to grouch and loaf and do the baby act. I haven't much use for dudes in general, and English dudes in particular; but I'll admit that, while Win's soft enough in spots, he's not all mush and milk."

"Thank you, Mr. Blake."

"You're welcome. I couldn't say less, seeing that Win can't speak for himself. Now you tumble in and get a good sleep. I'll go on as night nurse, and work at the barricade same time. You're not going to do any night-nursing. I can gather the thorn-brush in the afternoons, and pile it up at night."

In the morning Miss Leslie found that Blake had built a substantial canopy over the invalid, in place of the first ramshackle structure.

"It's best for him to be out in the air," he explained; "so I fixed this up to keep off the dew. But whenever it rains, we'll have to tote him inside."

"Ah, yes; to be sure. How is he?" murmured the girl.

"He's about the same this morning. But he got a little sleep. Keep him dosed with all the hot broth he'll take. And say, roust me out at noon. I've had my breakfast. Now I'll have a snooze. So long!"

He nodded, and crawled under the shade of the nearest bush, too drowsy to observe her look of dismay.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

German Proverb.

Good counsel is better than a thousand hands.

Introspection Not for All.

Solitude can be delightful only to the innocent.—Leszczynski.

Pennsylvania Happenings

State health department reports show that there is no smallpox in the state at present. Typhoid is also decreasing.

The first cases of smallpox in months were recently reported to the department of health from near Uniontown.

Milk dealers in Philadelphia who have failed to observe the new state laws relative to milk are being arrested by state agents.

The Masonic grand lodge of Pennsylvania elected officers, headed by George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh for grand master. The only contest was over grand junior warden, in which former Lieut. Gov. Watres had a majority over two other candidates.

A wild strawberry plant was found in bloom in the shade of one of the small sandstone columns in front of the state capitol, near the Hartman statue, the other day. The plant is perfect and has small fruit on the same branches as the tiny flowers. There have been dandelions in bloom late in the year, but this is the first instance of a strawberry plant.

Attorney General M. Hampton Todd has determined to hold a hearing in the contested election of Judge Willis D. Patton of Armstrong county, on December 8 at the capitol, at 5 p. m. This will follow the precedent in the case of Smith vs. McCormick in which Judge Simonon held that the attorney general could investigate contests to see if they were well founded.

The open season for deer and pheasants ended at midnight November 30, and the reports to the state game commission indicate an exceptionally heavy kill of the former. Approximately 500 ducks were taken. The law prohibiting the killing of does was generally observed, and only a few were shot. The pheasant season was notable for the scarcity of female birds. This presages a shortage next season. The commission has reports of about 700 bears killed, and the season is not ended.

Reports of young apple and peach trees being damaged through the bark having been eaten by some animal are being received at the division of zoology of the department of agriculture. The injury to the trees may have been caused by rabbits, in regard to which some information was given by the division several weeks ago. The head of the division, Professor H. A. Surface, state zoologist, is of the opinion that the woodchuck, or ground hog, by which name it is also known, is often responsible for such damage instead of the rabbit. It is unusual for rabbits to eat the bark of trees so early in the season.

The state fiscal year ended November 30 and a statement shows that during the year the receipts were \$29,101,183.78, and the expenditures \$30,021,773.57, leaving a balance of \$8,620,014.79 in the state depositories, divided between \$5,967,979.83 in the general fund and \$2,652,034.96 in the sinking fund. The receipts during the fiscal year having the best previous record were slightly over \$27,000,000. The statement of the state treasury shows that during the year \$45,700 of state bonds were purchased and that the state debt is, as was anticipated, exceeded by the sinking fund. The state debt is given as \$2,643,917.02, and the sinking fund \$8,117.94 in excess of that sum.

County officers who were elected last month throughout Pennsylvania will be commissioned for only the three years for which they were elected, but will actually serve four years, because their successors will not have been chosen before that time. This is the substance of an opinion rendered recently by Attorney General Todd to Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee, in response to an inquiry from the latter as to whether the commissions should be made out for three years or four. The newly adopted amendments to the state constitution changed the terms of county officers from three to four years, but this of course could not apply directly to officers elected at the same time the amendments were adopted. The amendments also provided, however, that county officers be elected on odd-numbered years. This means that the successors to those elected in 1909 for three years cannot be elected in 1912; the election cannot be held until 1913. Therefore, all county officers elected this year to take office in January next will serve until January, 1914. Attorney General Todd decides that this will be so under the provision of the constitution that such officers serve until their successors are duly qualified.

The expense account of Auditor General-elect A. E. Sisson was filed at the state department. It shows \$2,754 expended.

Gov. Stuart has named Fred B. Polz of Lebanon as a special policeman for the Philadelphia and Reading railway.

State Health Commissioner Dixon has been appealed to by the people of South Fork to send aid in combating diphtheria, which is raging in that town, in Cambria county.

BREAKS COLD IN A DAY.

This prescription is one of the very best known to science. The ingredients can be gotten from any good druggist, or he will get them from his wholesale house.

Mix half pint of good whiskey with two ounces of glycerine and add one-half ounce Concentrated pine compound. The bottle is to be shaken each time and used in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an air-tight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

CHEAP COALS.

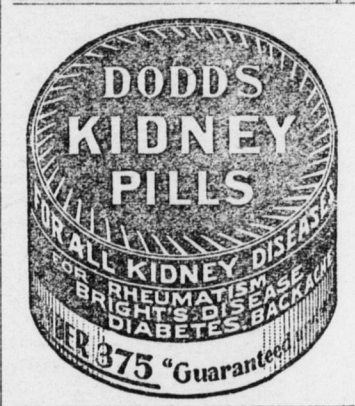


Smythe—Do you pay much for your coal?

Jones—Not a cent. I live near the railway line, and get my son to make grinnaces at the engineers of all the trains as they pass.

Prescriptions Not General.

Some people look on a doctor's prescription in the same light as a cookery recipe and pass it on to their friends for general use. They forget that some symptoms may come from totally different causes and that to take a medicine prescribed for a friend is a very risky thing to do and may do a great deal of harm.



Wanted At Once—A Man
To Make \$100 Per Month Above Expenses
1000 MEN ARE NOW MAKING BIG MONEY with our Medicines, Extracts, Fruits, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Stock and Poultry Preparations, etc. We are one of the largest importers and manufacturers in the U. S. Our capital and surplus is One Million Dollars. We make over 60 products, all guaranteed. Our factories have over 2 acres of floor space. **WE NOW WANT** a man in each unoccupied locality to take full charge of all deliveries to farmers and others from a wagon similar to the above; in short, a man able to take full charge of everything pertaining to our business in his district. We want to hear from men who have been fairly successful—honest, industrious men who will be satisfied to make no less than

\$100 Per Month Clear Profit
above expenses the first year, \$1500 the second year, and \$2500 the third year. If you are fairly well acquainted in your locality and you think you can fill the position, lose no time in writing us for full particulars as we are now rapidly filling all vacant territory. We do not want to hear from men under 21 or over 50 years of age, colored people, or women. I got this position a man must be able to furnish 1 or 2 horses to conduct the business. Also good business man as a reference. If you cannot meet these requirements do not write; if you can meet them, write us; you are the man we are looking for. The position pays big, is honorable and permanent. **W. T. RAWLIGH CO.** 38 Liberty St. Freeport, Ill.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. **SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.**

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. **Refuse Substitutes.**

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE (TRADE MARK)
PLANTEN'S C&C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES, GONORRHOEA, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c. H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Instantly relieve Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Unexcelled for clearing the voice. Absolutely free from opiates or anything harmful. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sample sent on request. **JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.**

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

It will instantly relieve that racking cough. Taken promptly it will often prevent Asthma, Bronchitis and serious throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed safe and very palatable. **All Druggists, 25 cents.**

CHRISTMAS REUNION

HOW TO MAKE THE HOLIDAY PARTIES MOST ENJOYABLE.

A Number of Games That Will Prove Pleasing for Both Old and Young at the Yuletide Season.

By Mary Dawson.

The wealth of new games is so great of late years that the entertainer is apt to overlook the splendid old games, many of which have never been surpassed. If, indeed, we can equal them. Old favorites are specially good for Christmas reunion gatherings because in most cases they require no advance preparation and are easily grasped by the few to whom they are unfamiliar.

One such sport is that called "acting adjectives." To play it one member of the company leaves the room, and each person remaining agrees upon a certain adjective, which he or she will act out when called on to do so. When the retiring player is recalled he asks someone in the group a question. This player must then answer in a way which will illustrate the adjective assigned to him. Thus, a player who has taken the word "noisy" will bawl his reply, and at the same time contrive to let a book fall to the floor with a loud clap.

The man or girl representing "taciturn" must reply in as few words as possible, and so forth. As soon as the guesser has divined one of the concealed words he takes a chair in the circle, while the person whose adjective he guessed withdraws from the room.

"Magic music" makes a lively number in the program, played in this way. One person is chosen to hide the coin or ring. All the rest withdraw, with the exception of the person who will play the piano. The person holding the ring then hides it, acquainting the musician with its whereabouts, and the company is readmitted.

The players now arrange themselves in a row, each one with his hands on the shoulders of the person in front of him. One player, the leader, heading the procession. When the music starts the line of boys and girls goes off in search of the ring, guided in this by the music. This, of course, plays loud and cheerily as the object is approached, slow and dolefully when the procession is headed in the wrong direction, and faintest when they are furthest from the prize.

"Thought transference" is not precisely a game of contest, but there are few better ways to interest a party of guests, and whatever the psychological explanation of the phenomenon, it never fails to create amusement. To arrange it the person to be "subject" is sent out of the room. Two players are appointed to transfer the thought, and these decide upon what simple stunt the player will be required to perform. Thus, he may be required to pick up a book, to arrange a cushion, or to touch the keys of the piano. The rest of the company is informed what the required stunt will be.

The "subject" is then readmitted, and those who are to guide him stand on each side and hold his hands. These thought transferers, as well as the rest of the company, then center their minds upon the thing to be done. In eight cases out of ten the "subject" then wends his way, still holding the hands of the other two, towards the appointed object, and does what is required of him.

It is most exciting. The audience will probably demand several "sub-

jects" and experiments before their curiosity is sated.

A new game which will appeal to active, lively girls, as well as to the boys, is color base. This is a splendid frolic for the hall or living room, and can be played in quite close quarters.

Each member of the company but one is given a certain color or shade, which will represent his personal safety, since, when standing with a foot or hand on something of that color he cannot be tagged. The remaining player is made "catch" and pursues the fugitives around the room. He must remember the colors given to each, as the pursued, when in a tight fix, will try to deceive him by touching some color not theirs.

When the catch succeeds in catching some one off base and tagging him he changes places with the person caught. It adds to the fun to give the catch a long, flexible stick with a handle of raw cotton dipped in flour tied to one end, with which to tag.

Now for a sit-down game while legs and arms are resting and players take breath. A good one is a contest seeing who can write down the longest list of words suggesting or belonging to the Yuletide season. Pass around blank cards and pencils and allow 15 minutes for working up the lists. Such a list will include the words, holly, mistletoe, St. Nick, Christmas carol, waits, yule, yule log, gift, greeting, Christmas box, snapdragon, holidays and a long list of related terms. Give a prize to the player whose list proves longest.

To carry the fun a bit further on, get two pictures as large as possible, representing the Christmas saint. "Ads." or illustrations from back numbers of periodicals will do. Cut each picture into six or eight pieces and hide the pieces in odd nooks and corners around the room. When the signal is given players hurry away in search of the fragments. As soon as a player has found a piece he ceases to search, and all those who have found mosaics commence to patch them together. All those who find fragments are entitled to draw for the prize—a Christmas book. This makes a most exciting scramble game, since it is not until both pictures are completed that the unsuccessful players give up hope.

When the company does not include children too young to read or write, composing a Christmas story makes a pleasant pastime. The players are given penny blank books and pencils and each is called on to name a word which must be woven into the story each writes. These words everybody puts down. Twenty minutes is allowed in which to think out Christmas stories or incidents and for putting them into words. At the end of the contest the stories are read aloud and voted on. The best is awarded a prize. If any story fails to include all the given words it is not entered in the competition.

The best place to play this game is around a large table which affords room for the different papers, pencils and erasers.

Have for the centerpiece of the supper table at this Christmas party a large cake iced in white, with wreath or artificial holly and a crown of red candles. In the center have a tiny Santa Claus, with or without reindeer, and a sleigh.

From the cake run scarlet ribbons, terminating in souvenirs at the different covers.

Serve for the refreshment hot oyster soup and crackers, cold sliced tongue and potato or chicken salad, followed by ice cream and cake or a dainty jelly or custard. Then coffee, wafers and cheese.

Wrap tiny bonbons in squares of tinfoil and pour a little alcohol over them on a metal tray. Let the guests snatch them from the games with their fingers.

The KITCHEN CABINET



IF YOU prepare a dish of food carelessly, you do not expect Providence to make it palatable; neither if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round everything at last, as if you had done right?—John Ruskin.

Thoughts for the Home Nurse.

A plain cotton dress with little starch to cause rustling is a desirable gown for the nurse. In case of infectious diseases her hair should be covered with a cap. Perfumes and scented soaps should be avoided by those in care of the sick.

A trained nurse who has been most successful in caring for diphtheria patients and has escaped taking the disease she thinks because of the precaution to always cover the nose and mouth of the patient with a handkerchief wet in a solution of one-five-thousandth per cent. of bichloride. This protects one from the germs that might fly out of his mouth while spraying the nose or throat.

Another important rule for a nurse to remember is never to eat anything in the sick room, and always rinse her mouth with listerine or some antiseptic wash before eating.

A nurse's hands should be dipped in a disinfecting solution each time after caring for the patient. The nails should be trimmed quite close and scrubbed carefully with a nail brush, as they form a good hiding place for germs. A solution of one-one-thousandth of bichloride should always be on hand, for the nurse and the doctor.

Dishes for One or Two.

As most of our recipes in cookbooks are made for families of five and six, it is hard to find recipes for quantities small enough for two. Many recipes will not divide nicely so it is well to have a few well worked out, and tested, so that one may have small amounts well served. Such dishes as vegetables, stews and soups do not need proportions given as judgment is a fair guide. Cakes, puddings and other made dishes must be carefully measured in order to have success.

Health Hints.

For the person who leads a sedentary life, care should be taken as to the foods. Heat producing food is not necessary as it is to the person much in the open air. The craving for sweets may be satisfied by figs, prunes or candied ginger.

Simple, wholesome food, plenty of sleep, regular habits, frequent baths and well ventilated rooms are a good savings bank for health.



WE STAND on the place To-day has given. To make or to mar our lot; We may fill it up to the brim with heaven, Or blur it with stain or blot. Bravely may toil for the good and true Earnestly strive and pray; But the good or the ill we all may do Must be done in the span of to-day."—M. E. Sangster.

The Dietetic Value of Some of Our Foods.

Beets and carrots are valuable foods as they contain a large amount of sugar, the mineral salts of the carrot are also of value.

Onions are valuable for their pungent oil, and are often prescribed for sleeplessness; they are also good appetizers.

Spinach contains a large quantity of iron and has been called the "broom of the system."

Lettuce has the same quality as onions, a beneficial form of opium, and should be eaten plentifully by people troubled with "nerves."

Tomatoes are good to make active the torpid liver.

Grape fruit has a form of quinine, and has often been prescribed by physicians as a pleasant medicine.

Fruit contains a large amount of water, and we eat it because of that, together with its sweetness and flavor, as most fruit has little nutritive value. The banana is an exception, as it may be called a food. Dried fruits, as the date, fig and raisin, have even a higher food value than the banana. Weight for weight, dried figs are more nourishing than bread.

Apples, peaches, plums, melons and grapes are Nature's aperients, and should be eaten freely by all those who envy a good complexion.

Sour fruits, like lemons, are taken by sufferers from rheumatism, as the fruit acid, turning to alkali, acts upon the uric acid.

Nellie Maxwell.

Illinois Versus Missouri. A Missourian informed a traveler who had inquired about corn, that "each stalk had nine ears on it and was 15 feet high."

"That's nothing compared to our corn," replied the other, quickly. "Up in Illinois, where I came from, we always had nine ears to each stalk and a peck of shelled corn hanging to each tassel; but we never could raise any field beans with it."

"Why?" asked the Missourian. "Because," nodded the other, "the corn grew so fast that it pulled the beans up."—Circle Magazine.

FREED AT LAST

From the Awful Tortures of Kidney Disease.

Mrs. Rachel Ivie, Henrietta, Texas, says: "I would be ungrateful if I did not tell what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. Fifteen years kidney trouble clung to me, my existence was one of misery and for two whole years I was unable to go out of the house. My back ached all the time and I was utterly weak, unable at times to walk without assistance. The kidney secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health, and I am able to do as much work as the average woman, though nearly eighty years old."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hypnotism Long Recognized.

Hypnotism has been recognized by the medical profession since the fifteenth century and in the last 100 years has been experimented and tested out in thousands of cases by such savants as Charcot in Paris and Bernheim in Nancy, yet with all these years of trial its results have not justified its practical and general use in sickness.—New York Press.

Catarh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Avoiding Popularity.

"How shall we avoid popularity?" John Wesley once asked his hearers, and straightway gave them the answer in a set of rules. Here is rule 4: "Warn the people among whom you are most of esteeming or loving you too much." And here is rule 5: "Converse sparingly with those who are particularly fond of you."

The next time you have a cold on the lungs try rubbing Ward's Oil on your chest and see how quickly it will draw out the inflammation and break up the cold.

Every man has his gift, and the tools go to him that can use them.—C. Kingsley.

WHEN YOUR JOINTS ARE STIFF and muscles sore from cold, rheumatism or other ailments: when you slip, strain or bruise yourself use Perry Davis' Painkiller. The home remedy 70 years.

Occasionally a thin woman acquires the art of not showing it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup and colic.

A wise man suppresses fully two-thirds of his opinions.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

Lessons in Shorthand by Mail

1200 pleased pupils finished course taught by School of Standard Shorthand this year. Many now filling good positions. Terms to suit you. Certified teachers; individual instruction. Success guaranteed. This is the National School which taught the famous "Christian Herald" Classes.

SCHOOL OF STANDARD SHORTHAND, 1267 Broadway, New York City

A CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY

You can make big money during the Holidays, acting as our agent in your vicinity, to sell our improved Stereographs and Stereoscopes. Write for particulars and sample outfit, worth \$2.00—price to agent, \$2.00. Money refunded if unsatisfactory in any particular. Write today.

THE H. C. WHITE CO., OF N. Y. 45 West 34th Street, New York

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.



The finest assortment of table china in

Quaker Oats

Family Size Packages

CRUISE To the ORIENT

"CINCINNATI" 21st Annual Cruise Leaves New York January 29, 1910

80 days \$325 up

An Ideal Trip under most Perfect Conditions. Also cruises to the West Indies and South America. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE 41-45 Broadway, New York P. O. Box 1777

DYOLA DYES

16 Fast, beautiful colors, 10c per package at dealers. If not in stock, send us the stating color desired.

ONE DYE FOR ALL GOODS

Color card and book of directions free by writing 17-19-18, Burlington, Vermont.

DYOLA DYES

1,000,000 RAW FUR SKINS WANTED for my manufacturing and exporting trade. Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and others. Top prices. Write for special quotations. A. E. BURKHART International Fur Merchant CINCINNATI, O.



COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all other diseases, no matter how exposed, kept from having the disease, by using COLT'S LIQUID DISTEMPER. Give on the tongue, or in food. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for horses in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c per bottle. \$1.00 per dozen. Write for particulars. Local agents wanted. Largest selling house remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Coshon, Ind., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dilliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue." Senator Dilliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada. He found there is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people, this will account for the removal of so many of our farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Low contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of \$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, stock raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads (160 acres) and 100 acre tracts to be had in the very best districts, 100 acre pre-emption at \$3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every section. Railway rates and descriptions of land, and other information, write to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS Law Building Toledo, Ohio (Use address nearest you.)

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve me in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."

James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF OF ASTHMA & HAY FEVER

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE NORTHROP & UMAN CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

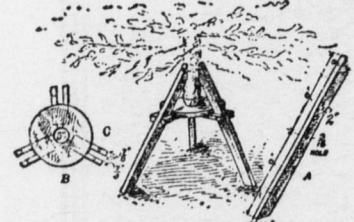
W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 49-1909.

FOLDING STAND FOR TREE

One That Can Be Easily Made and Which May Be Kept for Future Use.

The accompanying cut shows a simple way to make a support for a Christmas tree, says the Scientific American. The material should be of hard or tough wood that will not split easily.

Make three pieces like A, of 7/8x2-inch strip, also three pieces like C, of



Folding Tree Stand.

7/8x2 1/2-inch strip, and one piece like B; for this the bottom of a peach basket will do very well. In the center of the disk B bore a 2-inch hole to receive the sharpened base of the tree. Fasten the C pieces to the under side of the disk B with screws. Bore holes in the arms of each C piece to just receive a three-inch wire nail. I the top of each leg, A, as shown, insert a small nail or screw to form a point that will press into the tree. Now place a leg, A, in the slot sawed cut of C, and pass a three-inch wire nail through the holes.

When the Christmas tree is taken down the legs may be unhinged and the stand folded and packed away for use next year.

A. V. SEARING, JR.

No ear may hear His coming, But in this world of sin, Where meek souls will receive Him still, The dear Christ enters in.

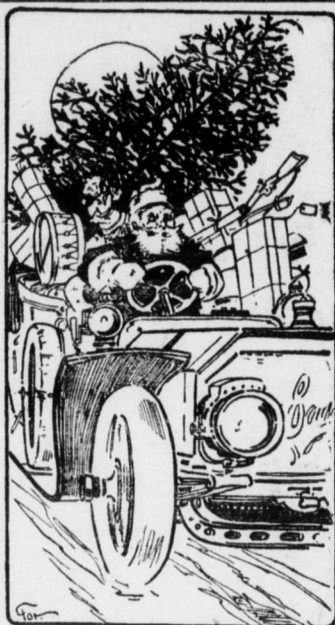
PRETTY NECKPIECE OF LACE



Girls are busy these days making elaborate neckpieces of lace and satin, or net and ribbon. The one shown in the sketch is made from white figured flannel net attached to a high, boned stock of black satin. The bow in front, and the jabot, are merely pinned on and can be replaced by others.

All-White Tree.

An all-white tree is a beautiful novelty. Wrap all gifts in white, fringed tissue paper, tie with white ribbon, decorate the tree with strings of popcorn, white paper chains and bells, surmount it with a large white butterfly and powder it liberally with silver powder that will glisten like snow in the candlelight.



Special---Holiday Ribbons, NO 1 AND 11-2 PER PIECE OF 5 YARDS **10c**

Magnificent Display of Holiday Goods now at its Best

The largest stock of high class Dry Goods, Toys and Fancy Novelties ever shown by us is ready for your inspection. Do not delay your purchases, the prettiest things will be sold first and can not be duplicated

Sweater Coats

A Sweater Coat will make a very useful gift. Ladies all wool Sweater Coats in white, gray and cardinal at each \$3.00. Extra long lengths in white and gray \$3.50, 5.75 to \$8.75. Men's Sweaters at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75. Misses and Children's Sweaters \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

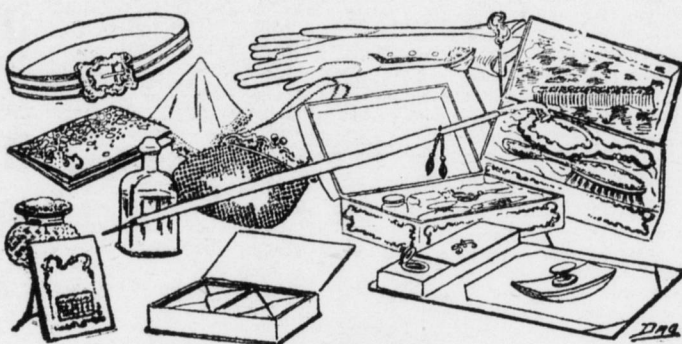
Real Lace Handkerchiefs in stock from \$1.75 to \$5.00. Real Lace Handkerchiefs to order from \$10.00 to \$75.00. Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, special good values at 25c to 50c. Fine Initial Handkerchiefs 10c and 25c. Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5c to 50c. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, three in fancy carton 50c.



Special---Dolls Clothing per garment 5c.

Beautiful Hand Embroidered Articles

Exquisite Hand Embroidered Pillow Tops each \$5.00 and \$6.00. Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs in beautiful designs \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hand Embroidered Centre Pieces \$2.00 to \$3.50. Hand-made Renaissance Centre Pieces and Dresser Scarfs \$1.25 to \$3.50.

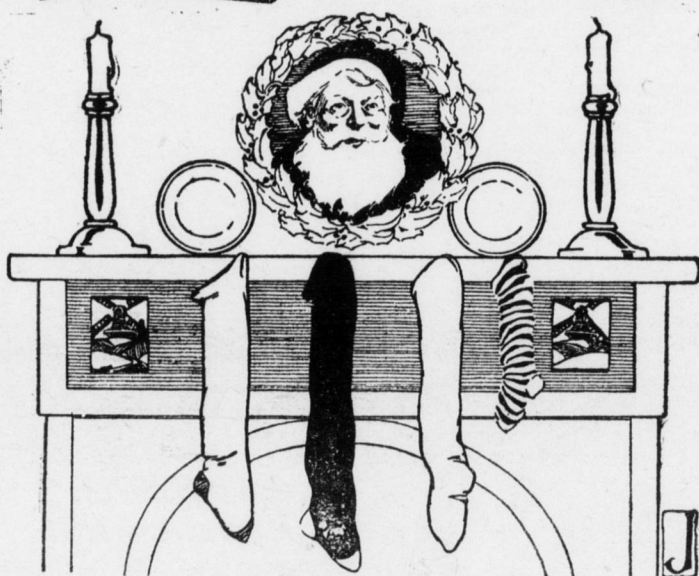


Gloves make Useful Gifts

Ladies Kid Gloves, in black, tan, gray, navy, white and Myrtle per pair \$1.00. Perrins Black and White Kid Gloves \$1.50. Ladies Heavy Leather Gloves \$1.00. Ladies Washable Chamois Gloves \$1.00. Ladies Soft Mocha Gloves \$1.00. Men's Leather Gloves \$1.00 to \$1.25. Men's Mocha Gloves \$1.00.

Holiday Gift Goods

Ladies fine Umbrellas with the new long box wood handles, ornamented with gold and silver ornaments, special each \$1.98. Ladies fine Silk Umbrellas with beautiful carved wood handles, each \$3.00. Ladies solid gold plated long handled Silk Umbrella \$5.00 and \$6.00. Men's fine Umbrellas from \$1.00 to \$6.00. Gold plated Mirrors 89c, \$1.25, \$1.50 to 3.00. Gold plated Clocks \$1.25, \$1.98, \$1.50 to \$4.50. Gold plated Vases 50c to \$1.89. Solid brass Smoking Sets each \$6.00. Imported metal and copper Smoking Sets 75c to \$5.00. Shaving Sets with Mirrors, 39c to \$1.50. Ladies Toilet sets \$1.50 to \$6.00. Metal Trays 29c each. Gold plated Jewel Cases 75c and \$1.00. Hand Mirrors 25c, 50c, \$1.00 to \$2.00.



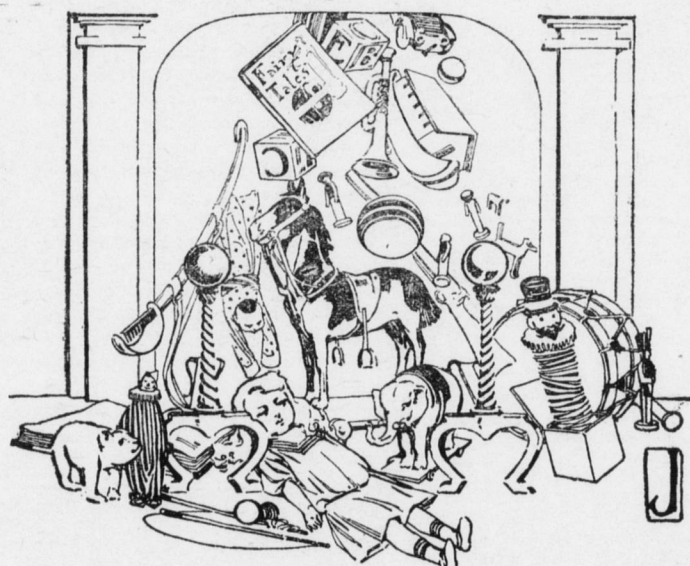
Holiday Gift Goods

German Silver Purses 39c to \$5.00. Gold Plated Ink Stands 1.00 to \$3.00. Fruit Knives in Sets 29c to 50c. Postal Card Albums 10c to \$1.00. Hat Pin Holders 25c. Writing Paper in fancy boxes 10c to \$1.50. Laundry Bags 25c to 50c. Punch Bowls 1.50 to \$3.00. Decorated Water Sets 1.10 to \$1.50. Tea Sets in fancy china \$1.00. Decorated Cups and Saucers 25c. Colgates' Perfumes 25c to 50c. Jeweled Back Combs 1.00 to \$5.00. Jeweled Baretts 1.00 to \$5.00.

Toys on the Second Floor

Fine Linen Lunch Cloths and Towels

A piece of linen is always a welcome gift. Extra fine all linen Lunch Cloths, handsome patterns, 75c to \$2.50. All linen extra large towels, suitable for dresser covers, 50c to \$1.00. All linen Table Cloths \$1.50 to \$3.50. Fine Linen Sets, Table Cloth and Napkins to match, \$6.00 to \$9.00.



Toys on the Second Floor

Silk Scarfs a Sensible Gift

Hemstitched Silk Scarfs in all colors, Plain Silk, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Printed, Striped and Fancy Scarfs in beautiful designs 1.25 to \$2.50. Fancy boxes suitable for holding scarfs 5c each.

Extra Special Bargains in the Cloak Department

All our Ladies \$25.00 Suits reduced to	\$19.50
All our Ladies 22.50 Suits reduced to	16.50
All our Ladies 19.50 Suits reduced to	14.50
All our Ladies 18.50 Suits reduced to	13.50
All our Ladies 16.50 Suits reduced to	12.50
All our Ladies 15.00 Suits reduced to	11.00
All our Ladies 14.50 Suits reduced to	10.00
All our Ladies 13.50 Suits reduced to	9.00
All our Ladies 10.00 Suits reduced to	6.98

Prices on Trimmed Hats Greatly Reduced

All our \$5.00 Trimmed Hats reduced to	\$3.98
All our 4.50 Trimmed Hats reduced to	3.25
All our 3.98 Trimmed Hats reduced to	2.75
All our 3.75 Trimmed Hats reduced to	2.50
All our 3.00 Trimmed Hats reduced to	1.98
All our 2.50 Trimmed Hats reduced to	1.50

Extra good values in Ladies Black Silk Taffeta and Messaline Waists very latest style each \$5.00



Misses Long Coats for ages 15 to 25 years made of good heavy cloth in brown, myrtle, navy and dark garnet at greatly reduced prices.

Regular prices were \$5.98 to \$12.00. Take your choice at

\$3.98

Exceptional values in white Crochet Bed Spreads at \$1.00, \$1.25, 1.50. Fine Marsailles Bed Spreads at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Beautiful French Sateen Bed Comforters, extra fine quality

\$3.75



R. KUEHNE Emporium's Greatest Store

TAFT'S MESSAGE IS SENT TO CONGRESS

Currency Reform, Waterways, Creation of Body to Deal With Interstate Commerce and Other Topics Handled.

Government Expenditures and Revenues a Most Important Question—Relations with Other Nations, Nicaragua Excepted, Are Declared To Be Generally Satisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president today transmitted to congress a message substantially as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was on October 1 last, submitted to the other, and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly 70 years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation between the two countries. The first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The president tells of the sending of a commission to investigate the interests of the United States and its citizens in Liberia, the commission's report now being under examination by the department of state.

He also notes the invitation extended by the Norwegian government to take part in an international conference next year to devise means to remedy existing conditions in the Spitzbergen islands, and of its acceptance under certain reservations. Mention is made of several international conferences, and then the president urges that provision be made for American participation in the world's fair at Brussels next year. The questions arising out of the Belgian annexation of the Congo Free State, he says, are in a more hopeful stage.

Latin America.

The message speaks with enthusiasm of the settlement of the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru, and of the fourth Pan-American conference, to be held in Buenos Aires next July. Mention is made of the Argentine republic's great international agricultural exhibition, which is to open in May, 1910, and the president continues:

To-day, more than ever before, American capital is seeking investment in foreign countries and American products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets. As a consequence, in all countries there are American citizens and American interests to be protected, on occasion, by their government. These movements of men, of capital and of commodities bring peoples and governments closer together and so form bonds of peace and mutual dependency, as they must also naturally sometimes make passing points of friction. The resultant situation inevitably imposes upon this government vastly increased responsibilities.

This administration, through the department of state and the foreign service, is lending all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected. A citizen himself cannot by contract or otherwise divest himself of the right, nor can this government escape the obligation of his protection in his personal and property rights when these are unjustly infringed in a foreign country. To avoid ceaseless vexations it is proper that in considering whether an American enterprise should be encouraged or supported in a particular country, the government should give full weight not only to the national, as opposed to the individual benefits to accrue, but also to the fact whether or not the government of the country in question is in its administration and in its diplomacy faithful to the principles of moderation, equity and justice upon which alone depend international credit, in diplomacy as well as in finance.

The Pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the American doctrine, that we had nearly disappeared and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil, I hope, by its significance, the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests, I am happy to say that all but one of

United States in the sense of the statute referred to. The great scope and complexity of this work, as well as the obligation to lend all proper aid to our expanding commerce, is met by the expansion of the bureau of consular relations as set forth in the estimates for the department of state.

Government Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus, and commissions, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,429,000. The deficit of the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$33,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$35,429,000. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama Canal, not out of current revenue, but by bond issues, was adopted in the Spooner act of 1899, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which a part at least of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity who are to enjoy it. This view is all the more reason for this policy, since the cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed January 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be \$297,756,000, instead of \$139,705,200, as originally estimated. In addition to engineering and construction, the expenses, including sanitation and government, and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise, and the privilege of building the canal, increase the cost of \$75,435,000, to a total of \$373,191,000. The increase in the cost of engineering and construction, and the substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan, and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments and the secretary of the treasury to prepare their estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the secretary of the treasury, that the estimates for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, are less than the appropriations for this current fiscal year by \$42,818,000. So far as the secretary of the treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income and expenditures, it will be approximately the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and excluding payments on account of the Panama Canal, which will doubtless be taken up by bonds, there will be a surplus of \$35,931,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the government have been put to the quick, so to speak, and any assumption on the part of congress, so often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced, will result in seriously hampering proper administration. To reduce the cost of permanent administration, says the president, a thorough reorganization of bureaus, offices and departments would be necessary. An expert accountant has been making an investigation into this matter and the result of his work shows opportunity for both substantial reductions in cost and increase of efficiency.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs. I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were American citizens. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of, and has recovered in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of anyone who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are extending every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

Maximum and Minimum Clause in Tariff Act. Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practice of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practice not to be unduly discriminatory against the laws and practice of the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The clause in the tariff act, known by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws and practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive

that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination of the tariff barriers and the practice under them of any foreign country that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

The tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to appoint officers of the government in the administration of the law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law, and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from congress a continuing appropriation equal to that already made for its prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties. If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the late election, I shall not hesitate to initiate a bill of congress to reduce the rates, and to the necessity for action predicated thereon. Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are known, and until such revision is investigated, upon which such revision properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it. The amount of misinformation that creeps into arguments pro and con in respect to tariff rates is such as to require the kind of investigation that have directed the tariff board to make, an investigation undertaken by it wholly without respect to the effect which the facts may have in calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty.

War Department.

In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit, I have required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year, which brings the total to an amount of \$10,000,000 less than the corresponding estimates for last year. This could only be accomplished by cutting off new projects and suspending for the period of one year all progress in military matters. For the same reason I have directed that the army shall not be recruited up to its present authorized strength. These measures can hardly be more than temporary—to last until our revenues are in better condition and until the whole question of the expediency of adopting a definite military policy can be submitted to congress, for I am sure that the interests of the military establishment are seriously in need of careful consideration by congress. The laws regulating the organization of the army and the navy in the event of war are being revised in order that the organization can be modified so as to produce a force which would be more consistently apportioned throughout its numerous branches. To explain the circumstances upon which this opinion is based would require a lengthy discussion, and I postpone it until the next convenient opportunity shall arise to send to congress a special message upon this subject.

Of the changes recommended by the secretary of war, the president especially urges the passage of a bill that will permit the elimination of the less efficient officers. He concurs in the opinion of the military and naval joint board in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philippines.

The Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a source of great interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in less than the scheduled time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Early in the coming session a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with an hearty reception.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and the request for new naval construction is limited to the first-class battleships and one repair vessel.

Mr. Taft urges upon congress that the naval observatory be dedicated to science under control of some eminent astronomer.

Expedition in Legal Procedure.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense, to private litigation in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty that exist in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts. Of course these remarks apply quite as well to the administration of justice in state courts as to that in federal courts, and without making invidious distinction it is perhaps not too much to say that, speaking generally, the defects are less in the federal courts than in the state courts. But they are very great in the federal courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts. But they are not impossible in state courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings in common law and proceedings

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

That Changes the Youth's
Viewpoint of the Future

G

Parents who have their children's best interest at heart spend much effort and thought in hunting for the ideal Christmas gift—for a serviceable and suitable present.

I

One of our Home Savings Banks with a bank book in the Savings Department.

WE LOAN YOU THE BANK,
CARRY THE KEY,
GIVE YOU A BANK BOOK,
ADD THE INTEREST.

F

There's no gift as suitable and generally profitable for the boy or girl as a savings account, a gift that will change the youth's viewpoint of the future.

T

Make the decision now and start a savings account with this good bank for each of your children and present them with the bank and book on Christmas morning. \$1.00 starts the account and loans you the bank.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.

**FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK**

EMPORIUM, PA.

1884

1909

Their Christmas Turkey.

By MILDRED BENT.

PATIENTLY enough the family had endured Frank Framely's fads until he became a vegetarian. An overindulgence in turkey at the Thanksgiving feast had been followed by fasting, repentance and the adoption of the vegetarian diet. Steaks gave place to salads and lamb to lentils, wherefore the spare pennies of the Framely youngsters were invested in ham sandwiches and smoked beef instead of cake and candy.

It had been bad enough when Framely had adopted the thorough mastication fad and the entire family had solemnly chewed its food to the loud click of the metronome. It had been worse when all hands slept in a tent in the back yard because Framely had a cold and feared consumption, but even with an approved vegetarian kitchen within half a mile it was difficult to give variety to the menu with only vegetables as a foundation.

The younger Framelys refused to regard nut ragouts as fit substitutes for their mother's savory stews, and the hospitable soul of Mrs. Framely was tried by the evasive excuses of those who were invited to dinner. The poor little woman considered it necessary to explain that they were now vegetarians, and to anticipatory smiles faded from expectant faces as the owners thereof mentioned transparent previous engagements suddenly recalled.

Finally she pleaded with her husband for a turkey for Christmas, to his great horror.

"Just for one day?" he repeated after her. "My dear, would you plead with me to feed my innocent children on a diet of poisons for just one day? No. I have ordered a beautiful mock turkey from the vegetarian kitchen. They assure me that it tastes exactly like the bird, and it is molded into the same shape. The children will not know the difference if they shut their eyes."

"But they can't eat their dinner with their eyes shut," protested Mrs. Framely feebly. Her husband regarded her with mild sorrow.

"If only they might eat with their eyes truly open," he lamented, "open to the danger that lurks within the dead flesh they would stuff their stomachs with. Some day they will thank me for saving them from the evils and miseries of the flesh eaters."

Framely adroitly made his escape before his wife could find an answer to

Frank will like one of his mother's pies for Christmas, though I will admit that you do beat me on your crusts, my dear. Now give me an apron and I'll help you with the turkey."

Mrs. Framely the younger shrank from an explanation and, with the statement that things only needed to be warmed up, thrust the matter aside. When her husband came in from church with the children she slipped out to put things on the table. When the family came into the dining room she supposed, of course, that her husband had explained and so made no comment when the old lady set aside her thick vegetable soup with the comment that she never did like those new-fangled soups.

But when the turkey was brought in and set upon the table the old lady brightened up.

"I don't see how you get your turkey such an even brown all over," she said approvingly. "Mine always burns on the top. You know I like the second joint and some of the white meat, Frank."

For an instant Framely went a sickly white.

"There is no white or dark meat," he said faintly. "This is a mock turkey, a mixture of nuts and vegetables, you know. We have awakened to the error of our ways and eat no more carrion."

"Don't eat carrion," repeated his mother as she sliced a bit from the strange mixture. "You eat this sort of stuff instead?"

"The pure product of Mother Nature, of the green fields and the healthful sunshine," said her son solemnly.

"The last time I was here you were chewing your food like a cow chews its cud," remarked the old lady severely. "That was bad enough, but when you make a mock of Christmas with your mock turkey it makes me wish you were young enough to be taken across my knee again. Go get your hat. We're going to a restaurant for a real Christmas dinner."

"But, mother!"—began Framely, seeking to suppress with a glance the cheering of the children.

"Do you remember when you were a little boy about the age of little Frankie here?" demanded his mother. Framely nodded. "And do you remember how good a drunkard used to taste, with some glibet gravy and lots of stuffing and cranberry sauce?"

"Yes, mother," he assented lamely.

"Then go get your hat. It's Frankie's birthday," she declared.

"Yes, mother," came for a second time, but now there was gladness in the voice, a hungry look in the eyes, and his wife knew that another fad had passed.

Old Christmas Superstitions.

Ah old German saying is that between 11 and 12 o'clock on Christmas eve water can be turned into wine.

The lamp or candle must not be allowed to burn itself out on Christmas



"WE'RE GOING TO A RESTAURANT FOR A REAL CHRISTMAS DINNER."

this outbreak, and toward afternoon the mock turkey made its appearance.

It resembled a gigantic candy favor in shape and color. The tinting of the outside had been rudely done and by no means suggested the crackling skin of the barnyard king bursting from the pressure of the rich juices within. Sadly Mrs. Framely shook her head as she shoved the bird into the icebox along with the rest of the packages which the wagon had brought and busied herself with converting some meatless "mince meat" into pies.

Christmas day dawned somberly enough in the Framely household. Frank junior had thrown his carrot cutlet to the floor and had been sent from the table in disgrace, and Nellie had invited a second outburst by tearfully pleading permission to go to her grandmother's, where they would have a "real" Christmas dinner. Grandmother was on the maternal side, and Mrs. Colford's intolerance of her son-in-law's fads was an ever ready subject for acrimonious discussion.

To cap the climax, the elder Mrs. Framely arrived unannounced during the forenoon.

"I was lonesome," she explained as she followed her daughter-in-law into the parlor, "so I just packed up some mince pies and some jellies I'd made and brought them along. I guess

eve or there will be a death in the family within the year.

A Magyar superstition is that any one who eats nuts without honey on Christmas will lose his teeth. Another is that a pillow turned at midnight will bring dreams of a future lover.

It is unlucky to trip on Christmas day.

The Sicilian children place pennyroyal in the beds Christmas eve because they believe it always flowers at the exact hour of Christ's birth.

All children born at midnight on Dec. 8 will become great and famous.

Christmas Diplomacy.

Lady—My husband won't wear those shirts I bought him for Christmas. I didn't think he would. And now I'd like to exchange them.

Clerk—For what, madam?

Lady—Well, you might let me look at some lace handkerchiefs and some silver batpins.—Puck.

His Popularity Explained.

"I don't see what makes that young friend of mine so very popular," said Willie Washington. "He is in demand for any number of Christmas parties."

"That is very easily explained," answered Miss Cayenne. "He is so near-sighted that he is continually mistaking holly for mistletoe."

French Proverb.
Weak men never yield at the proper time.



Sold in Emporium by L. Tacy and R. C. Dodson
22 - FOR FREE SAMPLE

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES!

Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKES NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS** TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE WORTH TESTED



Benjamin Clothes
Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS NEW YORK

OUR STYLE SHOW IS ON

Alfred Benjamin & Co's
New York Styles

Correct Clothes for Men

and Young Men for the

Fall Season of 1909-10

Suits and Overcoats \$10 to 22

Boys and Children's \$2 to \$6

Suits from

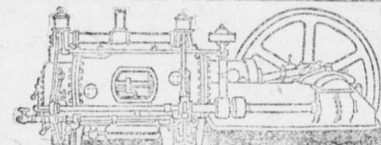
Full line of Furnishings,

Hats, Caps and

DOUGLAS SHOES.

R. SEGER & CO

EMPHORIUM, PA.



GAS ENGINE
OILS

GAS ENGINE OIL

Absolute freedom from Carbon, leaves no deposit. Light in color—flows easily. WAVERLY never gums, clogs or gums, but keeps your motor in perfect running order. For your protection—ask any dealer.

"Perfect Lubrication Without Carbon Deposit."

Waverly Oil Works Co. Independent Oil Refiners, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Favorite New York Breakfast

New York City is famous for demanding the best in food. All parts of the world send their choicest products there.

And there, with the whole world's offerings to choose from, a favorite morning meal among all people is Beardsley's Shredded Codfish.

It is a frequent luncheon dish, too. It is served at least once a week in many a millionaire's mansion. For all a millionaire's money can command nothing more delicious than this.

And it is served just as often in the homes of the East Side poor. For there's no other food so economical. None will go farther than this.

**BEARDSLEY'S
TRADE
SHREDDED
MARK
CODFISH**

No Wonder They Like It

No wonder all folks are so fond of Beardsley's Shredded Codfish.

For all the world's waters produce no other food half so good.

Our cod are all caught off the Northern Coasts. The fish which feed here are the finest that come out of the deep.

And of these choice fish we select only the fattest and plumpest. Each fish is examined three times.

Then we take only the best part of each fish—the sweetest, most delicate meat.

And we prepare this fine-flavored meat all ready to cook.

Our wonderful Shredding Process takes out all the bones. And it makes the meat fine and fluffy and dainty.

For Tomorrow's Breakfast

There's a treat when you try this food which New York people like so well.

Why not have Beardsley's Shredded Codfish tomorrow—"fish-day."

Try one of the dozens of delicious new dishes it makes. Any way that you serve it you can have it ready for the table in less time than it takes to make coffee.

Please don't forget to order it today. And see that you get Beardsley's—the package with the red band. For Beardsley's is the only Shredded Codfish. Our wonderful Shredding process is patented. Beardsley's is the kind you will like.

Free Book of Recipes

With the first package you buy your grocer will give you our book of tempting new recipes.

Or write us—we will send you the book, and with it a generous sample of Beardsley's Shredded Codfish.

J. W. Beardsley's Sons

474-478 Greenwich St., New York



THE PACKAGE WITH THE RED BAND

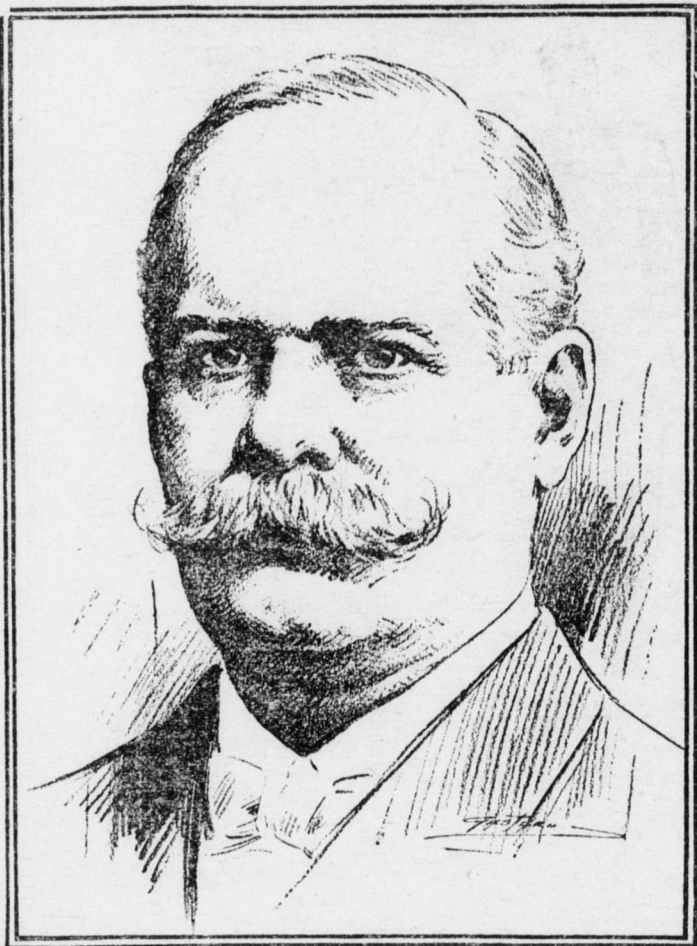
Lined with wax-paper. No preservative whatever, save the purest and finest sea-salt. Also packed in tin and glass.

Some of Our Other Pure Food Products:

Acme Sliced Bacon; Acme Sliced Dried Beef; Star Brand Boneless Herring.

ZELAYA

The Despot and Dictator of Nicaragua.



Nicaragua was called by its Spanish conquerors Mohammed's Paradise, writes Thomas R. Dawley in the New York Times. It was a land where the native lived without toll—a land of eternal summer, producing much with little labor. Neither did the people go to war, but under the despotic rule of Jose Santos Zelaya all this was changed. The poor Indian has had to hustle. And not only has the poor Indian had to hustle, but his ladino master, who always exploited him as well, for the despot Jose Santos Zelaya must have wealth, and he made his subjects, whether ladino or Indian, shopkeeper or merchant, hustle to get it, and if for no other reason the people hated him.

For 16 years this despot has ruled the country with a rod of iron. Those who would not submit to his rule, or even demurred, had to die or get out. It is said that 10,000 of his people have been driven into exile, but this is undoubtedly an exaggeration, as the total population of the entire country does not exceed half a million, and less than a third of this belonging to what is known as the ladino or creole element. The rest are Indians, pure and simple. They never leave the country.

While a great deal has been said against Zelaya as a man, there is one thing that cannot be said against him and which his enemies never have attempted to say against him, and that is that he is not a brave man. It usually takes a brave man to rule any one of the turbulent Latin American so-called republics.

Diaz of Mexico began his career as a soldier and a revolutionist, and so did his compeer, J. Rufino Barrios of Guatemala. Castro of Venezuela, while not a soldier, began his career as a fighter and a leader. With a band of poorly armed cow herders from his native mountains he raided a few bordering towns and fought his way on to Caracas, where he landed himself in the presidential chair.

But Zelaya differed from these in that he began his career as the gentlemanly son of a planter. He had little else to do than ride over the vast estate belonging to his father. He was sent to school at the capital and given all the education that his masters could supply. Extravagant in his tastes, he drew on the old man's purse strings, leaving the plantation frequently for the town, where he was the leader among a gathering of young men of about his own age and circumstances. For amusement they paraded the streets of the town at night, twanging the guitar strings and singing love songs to their sweethearts.

Had Zelaya been content with this amusement he might have succeeded to the ownership of his father's estate and have passed the remainder of his days in quiet comfort, for his country was quietly, yet strongly, ruled by the conservative President Charnora, his party having been in power since the final defeat of the American filibuster Walker, who had landed on the coast with his 56 immigrants and fought his way to the presidency.

Zelaya told his young friends and compatriots that he did not approve of the conservative rule. His talks became speeches; he grew bolder, and denounced the government openly, with the result that he was thrown out. In other words, he was exiled. He sought refuge in Guatemala, then

ruled by J. Rufino Barrios, the first of the stern liberal rulers of the Portfio Diaz type.

No country was ever more completely organized under a military rule than was the little republic of Guatemala at that time. Barrios had not only reorganized a very much dilapidated army, but he had virtually created a new one. He had stationed garrisons in all the little towns, strung his country with a network of telegraph wires, ordered his local commandants to report by wire to the national capital daily at sundown that all was well, and thus he had established peace in his country and put an end to revolution that was lasting.

In this army of Barrios, Zelaya, the exile from Nicaragua, sought and obtained service. Commissioned only a lieutenant, for Barrios was frugal with his commissions, he was soon given a place on the president's staff, where he took full advantage of the opportunities given him to study the "old man's" method of governing a would-be troublesome republic.

Barrios, the strong man of Central America, had his life's ambition ever before him, and that was the unification of the five Central American republics. It was this ambition that led to his undoing, for one bright morning in February, 1885, a proclamation appeared nailed upon the door of the capitol, and upon the doors of the cabildos, or town halls, throughout the republic announcing that he had united the five republics, and for fear that some of them or all of them might see fit to disunite he was at the head of an army of 30,000 well-disciplined troops marching to the first and strongest one of them, San Salvador.

It is said that a similar proclamation appeared on that same morning on the breakfast table of each of the presidents of each of the other four republics informing them that they had been united, or annexed, as they claimed.

However, marching with Barrios at the head of that army of 30,000, the grandest army Central America had ever seen, was the young lieutenant and exile, Jose Santos Zelaya. But Salvador did not propose to be either united or annexed, and Barrios, the greatest president undoubtedly whom any of those turbulent little republics have ever known, rode to his death. He fell upon the plains of Chalchuapa, mortally wounded, in the very act of leading his army to victory.

Young Zelaya was not only a staunch admirer of old Barrios, as he is affectionately remembered, but he believed in him and his methods of government. As he rode by the side of him to that fatal battlefield of Chalchuapa he expected to continue with him across Salvador and Honduras into his own country, where he would see the principle for which he had stood and for which he had been exiled, thoroughly established. But with the fall of Barrios the army which he was leading fled. Zelaya returned to Guatemala, where he received a promotion for bravery on the field, and there he continued in the army of Guatemala until the opportune moment arrived, when he threw up his commission and disappeared.

It was in the early '90s that he reappeared in his own country leading a band of insurgents against the government. He met with success from the very commencement of his campaign, and it was not long before he landed in that ultimate goal of all

successful revolutionary leaders, the presidential chair.

There is an old saying in Central America to the effect that in dealing with your inferiors you must hold out a piece of bread to them in one hand while you grasp a club in the other. This is very much the principle upon which Zelaya has maintained his rule in Nicaragua. He offers his people bread with one hand, and when they are not satisfied they get the club.

When one sees the tattered demoralized soldiers of these Central American armies for the first time not only is he inclined to laugh, but he entertains grave doubts of their efficiency as soldiers, yet it is only with such soldiers as these that the satrap maintains his despotism. Strange to say that the men who make up the rank and file of these armies are not warlike.

They are usually harmless, peaceable fellows, if let alone, and their greatest desire is to be let alone. But they are not let alone. They are simply picked up, corralled or captured as the case may be, and given to understand that they have got to obey, and it is this understanding that makes them good soldiers.

They are not supposed to know, and do not know, anything about politics, or if called upon to fight, what they are to fight for. They know who their chiefs or officers are—who the president is, and as long as this president is alive, and the officers who command them stay with them, they will fight to the end, and it is this military strength that keeps the despot in power in face of all the hatred and opposition which may be brought against him.

Zelaya learned the power of this stupid military force as an officer in the army of Guatemala under Barrios, and he has made good use of it, although he has not succeeded in perfecting its use so thoroughly as old man Barrios did, for he has had many revolutions to contend with and put down during his 16 years of power.

Some say that this is because Zelaya is neither as strong a man or as clever a man as Barrios. Barrios began his rule by having a dozen distillers of the public peace and security taken out in the public plaza and shot. That ended the matter. There were no more disturbers of the public peace and security, and there were no more public executions. But Zelaya, it seems, has had to keep up the execution of his fellow-citizens all along throughout his 16 years of occupation of the presidential chair.

As to his having converted the Mohammed's Paradise into a country of comparative activity there can be no doubt. In this respect he has done precisely what Barrios did in Guatemala.

He has shaken the Indian out of his lethargic state and made him work or go into the army, or both. With his labor he has strung telegraph lines all over the country, herded cattle and planted coffee, and whenever his army needed strengthening or there was a revolution on hand he has had him brought in as a volunteer soldier or recruit and put in the army.

On the other hand, the merchants, planters and business men of the country have had to increase their earnings as best they could and pay him oftentimes arbitrary tribute or taxation.

As an example of his methods in this respect, during an invasion of the country by a large force of revolutionists from Costa Rica, he kept a careful account of all expenditures in putting down the revolution, at the same

time keeping tab on all the merchants, capitalists and planters who were in sympathy with or aided and abetted the revolution in any way. He then, after having put down the revolution, drew upon each one of these sympathizers for a specific amount, according to his capital, to defray the expense of putting down the revolution.

It is frequently stated, and with a good deal of truth, that there is never more than one political party in Central America, and that is the party in power. But as a matter of fact, there is and always has been two well defined political parties. There are the conservatives on one side and the liberals on the other. The reason for its being stated that there is only one political party is the fact that whichever party is in power maintains its despotism away to such an extent that no opposition does show itself in any form whatsoever. Sometimes there is a pretense of having an election, but such an election is more than a farce for, should any misguided element of the population or section of the country be beguiled into believing that

they were going to be allowed to vote sure enough and put up a candidate in opposition to the government program, the unfortunate candidate would be surely taken out and shot. Zelaya's predominating characteristic is his courage. He is absolutely fearless, and that is one reason why he is more thoroughly hated than any one of the other Central American satraps. The other reason is, like that of his preceptor, old Barrios of Guatemala, his one ambition has been to unite the five republics under one government, with himself, of course, at its head. Various have been his schemes and projects to accomplish this end. At one time fomenting a revolution in Salvador, he has failed in that direction. At another time he succeeded in placing Davila in the presidential chair of Honduras with the understanding that Davila would unite Honduras to Nicaragua, only to have Davila tell him to go to the devil after his seat was safely secured, and Costa Rica has always been a thorn in his side because he couldn't get up any revolution there, in which something might accrue to his benefit or to his pet scheme. For these reasons Zelaya has come to be known as the mischief-maker of Central America.

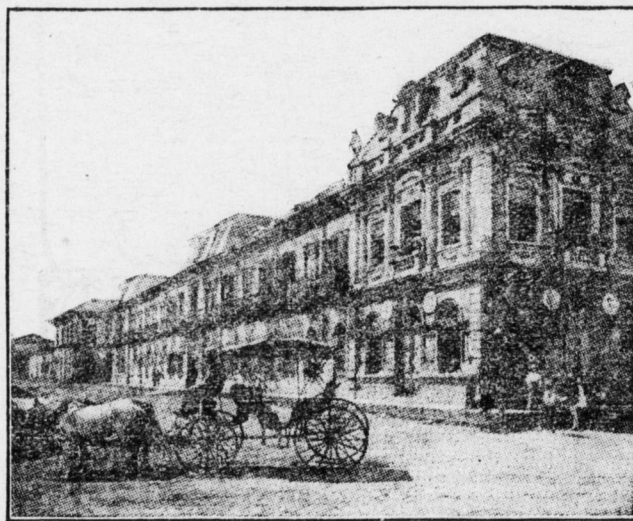
Compared with some of the other rulers who are or who have been in the limelight, he is undoubtedly the boldest and bravest of them all, with the single exception, perhaps, of Castro of Venezuela. But he is a different type of man from Castro, who was of low origin and as vicious as he was low. Zelaya is educated, and he is very much of a gentleman in his manner and personal appearance, while Castro was not only ignorant, but he was a personification of the brute in human form.

AVOIDS DANGER FROM GERMS

Theater Doorkeeper Careful to Cleanse Fingers While Handling Tickets.

"I use a wet sponge at all times when taking tickets," said a certain theater doorkeeper of St. Louis, "because of all men in the world the ticket taker is most exposed to contagious disease. When you stop to figure on the thousands of tickets I handle every year—perhaps one for every person in St. Louis—you can readily see what a great chance there is of germs coming to me with the tickets. The idea of using a sponge after every ticket was brought to my attention by a very prominent physician of St. Louis some time ago. He stopped on his way into the show one night and said: 'Come up to my office to-morrow, I want to show you something that you will not regret.'"

"Wondering what in the world it was he had to show me, I called on him, and he then took a bunch of tickets from his desk and under the microscope showed me that I receive hundreds of little germs with every piece of cardboard, and that any of them are apt to contain germs of a type to cause consumption, skin trouble or a half hundred other things."



GOVERNMENT PALACE, MANAGUA, THE CAPITAL OF NICARAGUA.

This fixed me. I thanked him, bought a sponge and have used it faithfully ever since. Each time that I touch a ticket I wash off my finger by rubbing it across the wet sponge. It isn't much bother and it has undoubtedly lessened my chances of disease."

"The average person is in too much of a hurry to take the time to secure protection against these apparent dangers," said a well-known bacteriologist of St. Louis, "but it pays in every sense of the word. The cashier should keep a small sponge on hand at all times over which she could draw her fingers every time they come in contact with the ticket or coin from a patron. It finally comes mechanically."

The Mean Man.

Wife (crossly)—"Well, have your own way, and then you'll be satisfied." Husband—"I'm not so certain about that. I had my own way when I married you, but I'm not satisfied."—Judge.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS MEETS

Speaker Calls the House to Order and Is Applauded by Friends and Enemies Alike.

Vice-President Sherman Presides Over the Senate—Numerous Bills Designed to Carry Out President Taft's Policies Are Introduced in Both Houses.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Sixty-first congress of the United States met at noon to-day for the first day of its first regular session, with Vice-President Sherman in the chair of the senate, and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the chair in the House. While this congressional gathering is the first regular session, it is the second session in reality, for congress met in extraordinary session last spring at the call of President Taft to consider the matter of a revision of the tariff. Some interest was lacking in the proceedings of the first day in the capitol because at the beginning of the extraordinary session in March last the speaker of the House was elected. Moreover, before the extraordinary session was ended, Speaker Cannon appointed all the committees which are to take legislation under consideration for the next two winters. The appointment of the committees ended the campaign on the part of the members for choice chairmanships and, if the chairmanships were not forthcoming, for seats in the more important subsidiary bodies of the House.

Ready for Work at Once.

The members have had time to get over jealousies and rivalries and so is that, so far as committee work is concerned, the House not only is ready to proceed at once to consider legislation, but most of the members have brought themselves into a frame of mind to do what they are called upon to do without regard to their past feelings of disappointment and perhaps, anger.

As is always the case on the opening day of congress, admission to the House and Senate galleries was by card and only those fortunate enough to know senators and representatives sufficiently well to secure admission tickets were allowed to witness the proceedings.

Galleries Are Crowded.

The galleries of both House and Senate were jammed with people. All classes of Washington society were represented in the throng of visitors. The diplomatic gallery in the House and in the Senate as well, was filled to its fullest capacity with ambassadors, ministers, attaches and the ladies of the different legations. Members of the families of the president and of the vice-president of the United States occupied seats in the executive galleries; and the cabinet and judiciary and army and navy circles were well represented.

By a rule which was adopted not long ago, flowers are barred from the floor of the House excepting when they are to be used as a tribute to the memory of some deceased member. The result of this rule is that now on the opening days of congress the desks of the members are bare of floral decorations. In the old days

from the Senate, Speaker Cannon appointed a committee to join a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the president. The members of the body directed to notify Mr. Taft that the House was in session were by the appointment of the speaker, the Republican leader, Seno E. Payne, and the Democratic leader, Champ Clark.

The first day in the House as usual brought out hundreds of legislative measures in bill form, all of which were read by their title only and then referred to the proper committees. It was evident from the tone of the bills introduced that some scores of representatives were anxious to father measures which had been recommended by President Taft as being necessary to carry out proposed policies of progression. The bills ranged from those intended to correct alleged existing evils in interstate commerce to those to give increases of pensions to veterans of the civil war.

Applause Greets Speaker Cannon.

If Speaker Cannon anticipates any particular trouble with the "Insurgents" of the House at the coming session,



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

sion, he gave no evidence of it when he took the chair as presiding officer. He was greeted with great applause from the galleries and from the floor of the House, many of the Democrats and insurgents joining in the demonstration, though in either case possibly the hand-clapping was given as an evidence of regard for the office of speaker, rather than as evidence of any overweening affection for the speaker himself.

With the committees ready to begin work, the House will settle down to its winter's business at once. No bills will be passed immediately because all measures must be considered in committee, and the meetings of the committees will be held daily from now until the Christmas holidays and some of the more important House bodies will sit during the recess. When congress reassembles in January many of the committees will be ready to report bills, and the debates of the winter will begin.

Opening of the Senate.

Vice-President Sherman called the Senate to order at noon. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the Senate, having died during the summer recess, his place as chaplain, temporarily, was taken by a local clergyman who offered prayer. In the Senate the roll was called and it was found that nearly all the senators were in their seats. The resolutions were adopted to the effect that committees be appointed to inform the House and the president that the Senate had assembled and was ready to begin the business of the session. As was the case in the House many bills were introduced for consideration during the winter by senators who, like the representatives, desire to have a hand in forwarding administration policies.

After a comparatively short session "in the open," the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into executive session behind closed doors for the purpose of considering nominations for office sent to the Upper House by President Taft.

Tests of Diamonds.

Most persons are obliged, in the purchase of a diamond, to rely implicitly upon the word of the man who sells the stone. While many years of observation and experience are needed to become an expert with respect to the value and purity of diamonds, yet there are certain extremely simple tests capable of being made by the most inexperienced.

One is by means of a needle hole pricked through a piece of ordinary cardboard. Looking through the stone tested at the cardboard, one will see two holes if the diamond be spurious—only one if the gem be genuine. The reason for this is that an imitation diamond will give a double refraction, the real stone but a single refraction.

It is claimed that there is no acid having any perceptible effect upon a genuine diamond. Hydrofluoric acid will, if dropped upon a stone made of glass, corrode it, but upon the bona fide stone it will have no effect at all. —Harper's Weekly.



Vice-President Sherman.

both House and Senate were turned into conservatories for the time of the opening proceedings.

At sharp noon Speaker Cannon called the House to order and asked the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, to offer prayer. In his prayer which was in a sense a Thanksgiving offering, the chaplain referred to the prosperity of the country, the opportunities of the present and the bright hopes and promises of the future.

Absentees Are Few.

As soon as the prayer was ended the clerk of the House called the roll of membership by states and it was found that there were only a few absentees. The roll call ended the reading clerk of the Senate who had appeared in the House was recognized, and he announced that the Upper House had passed a resolution to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate being assembled, that body was ready to proceed to business. The House also was told that the Senate had appointed a committee to join a House committee to inform the president of the United States that a quorum of each house was present and that congress was ready to receive any communication that he "may be pleased to make." On receipt of this message

Friends of the Boy Christ

ONE bright, sunny morning in the month of Adar, at the end of winter, shortly after the little town of Nazareth, in Judea, was astir, there trooped from the village a crowd of merry children, laughing for sheer happiness, as if their hearts sang with the song of dancing sunbeams.

Running and skipping along the road they went, blithe and gay, until they came to a great tree by the roadside, where they stopped, and clustering about a child in their midst, proceeded to do a strange thing.

They cast their mantles and tunics from them to the ground and prostrated themselves before the one in their midst; then left him, and, running into a field, gathered flowers. He that sat alone, a pensive look upon his youthful face, had the appearance of an angel.

Soon the little playmates, their arms laden with blossoms, returned, and weaving a wreath of glory flowers, crowned his head.

Into his hands they placed a sheaf of burning gladioli. And about him they joyously scattered the fresh, odorous blossoms, and while he smiled upon them they proclaimed the little playmate, Jesus, the son of the village carpenter, their king.

While they delighted in their worship of their little playmate, along the road in the distance could be seen two men coming, with heads sorrowfully bent, carrying between them the dead body of a boy.

"What has happened?" the children cried.

"Alas!" responded one of the men, the child was playing in the forests yonder and methinks, like many boys, robbed the nests of some little birds.

"Presently, climbing a tree, he did put his hand into the nest, and lo! there was hidden a poisonous serpent, that sank its fangs into his flesh. He suffered terrible agony and, sliding from the tree, by until he died. There we found him."

"Come," the boys said, "and tell our king."

Before the crowned one they paused and told the story.

Rising, he said: "Follow me."

Silently they wended their way back to the woods. "Lead us to the tree," said the child king. And there he paused.

"Oh, treacherous serpent, I command thee to come down," he called. And lo! above the nest appeared a venomous head, and soon the long, glistening body of a deadly snake came writhing down the trunk.

"Go, suck from that child's hand all the poison thou didst place therein from thy fangs."

To the amazement of the beholders, who sank on their knees, the serpent obeyed. Then, drawing away, it writhed in the agony of its own poison and shivered to death.

"Arise," said the child, laying his soft hand on the face of the one who seemed dead.

A moment passed. Those nearby looked on breathlessly. Then the face of the dead boy broke into a smile, as though he were having pleasant dreams, and he opened his eyes.

It is related in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy that afterward the boy, Simon Zelotes, became one of the disciples of Jesus.

Of the days and doings of the boy Jesus in Nazareth the four gospels tell us comparatively little. It was natural, therefore, that about this unknown existence of the Adorable Child the Christians of the early church deeply pondered and that the rich imaginations of medieval times should have woven a vesture of traditionary lore.

The holy family returned from Egypt when Jesus was old enough to walk. In many of the old pictures we see the Divine Child leading a mule or clinging close to his mother. Of that early life in the land of the Pyramids, too, early tradition has woven a pleasing fabric of legends.

Among the oldest of these is the ancient belief that whenever the blessed Mary placed the clothing of the holy babe upon trees to dry the barren limbs burst into bloom.

Another is that when the child wandered into the forest, where lions and panthers and all manner of wild beasts lived, they came forth to do him homage.

Still another, that, during the flight from Bethlehem, when Herod pursued them, mountains opened to receive Joseph and Mary and the holy babe into a secure refuge; that on hot days, as they reposed under trees, the boughs bent over to shield them from the sun, and that as they passed along flowers sprang up in their pathway from the arid sand, and that the barren desert bloomed where they passed it.

It is told that when they journeyed through a forest all the trees bowed low in worship of the Holy One that passed by, and that only one tree—the aspen—held aloof, proud and scornful. It is also related that the babe gazed upon the tree and that, overcome with terror, it began to tremble, and was trembled ever since.

Only the aspen stood erect and free,
Scorning to join the voiceless worship here;
But see, he cast one look upon the tree,
Struck to the heart she trembled evermore.

It is also told that when the holy family came in sight of the sphinx the great beast told the eternal secret, and as they passed the temples the old gods fell from their thrones.

And, coming nigh to On,
Where stands the house of Ra, its mighty god,
Cut in black porphyry, prodigious, feared,
Fell from his seat.

Some writers of old say that the holy child never went to school. They love to write of his wandering alone into the forests and talking to the birds and insects. And they tell how dumb beasts were endowed with speech when he was with them.

Many old legends concern the early schooling of the boy Christ. It is related that when a child he was taken to Zacheus, who began to try to teach him the alphabet.

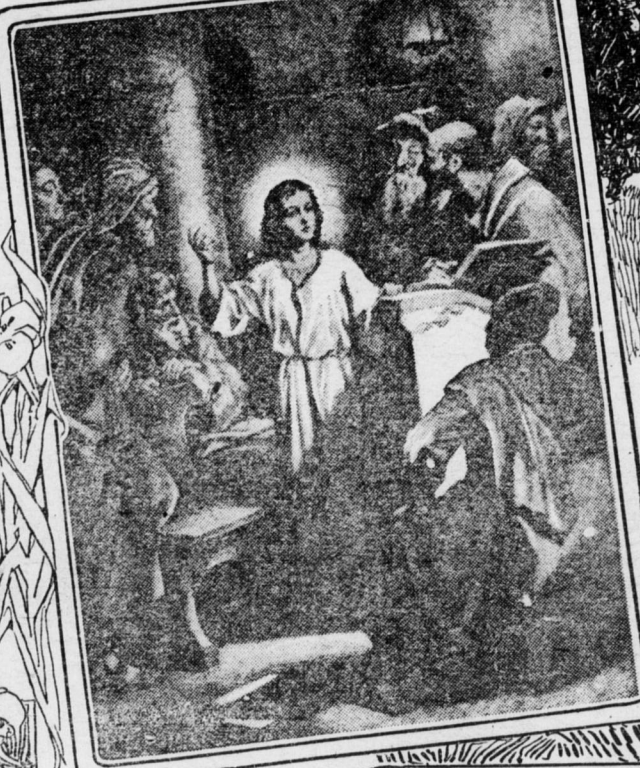
"My teacher," the marvelous boy is said to have uttered, "thou wouldst teach me, but I shall teach thee." And then, while the old man listened, thunderstruck, he repeated an alphabet which the other had never



JESUS' FIRST VIEW OF JERUSALEM
(Painting by NEWELL BAKER)



CHRIST AND JOHN
(Painting by WINTERSTEIN)



CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE WITH
THE DOCTORS
(Painting by ROBERTSON)

learned. He told Zacheus he had lived from all time and knew all things. Zacheus, amazed, declared he could teach the child nothing.

Some of the legends, as unworthy as the minds that created them, tell that the child struck his teacher dead. Others tell of his inflicting playmates with death and blindness. In the world of legendary lore, where one finds stories ingeniously simple and charming, it is to be expected, also, that there are crude and cruel traditions.

According to some stories, the children of Nazareth must have found Jesus a wonderful playmate. There was hardly any wish of theirs which he did not fulfill. One day, it is told, some of the little ones wished for fruit.

"Oh, how I would like an apple!" said one.

"And I some figs!" rejoined another.

"How I would love some citron and grapes!" quoth a third.

Jesus looked upon them and they all seemed so hungry and so anxious that he made a sign in the air and spoke a mystic word. And lo!

A green sprout curled from the ground. Pale green leaves burst forth. The plant rose up and up and up. "Oh!" gasped all the children with great wonder, as before their gaze the plant rose, higher and higher, spreading out limbs—growing larger and stronger, and blooming with flowers. Then the tree, as they looked, bore fruit—apples and citrons, and grapes and figs and whatever their hearts wished.

Here is another story of those childhood days:

A house was being built near the small and modest home of the holy family. One day a great uproar arose and Joseph, stepping from his carpenter shop, saw that a man had fallen from the roof and had been killed.

"Alas! Mary," he said, entering the shop, where Jesus was playing, "a man has fallen and broken his limbs; methinks he is dead."

Springing from the floor, the child, with an expression of great solicitude on his face, rushed into the street. The little crowd parted before him.

He peered into the white face of the dead man. Then his voice rang clear and sweet:

"I say unto thee, arise and do thy work."

The dead man's eyes opened, the blood disappeared from his face and his injuries healed. And he arose and went back to his task.

At another time Jesus was playing with some children on a roof—one of those simple, childish games like that of "tag" to-day. The children were very happy until one, falling at full length, went tumbling over the parapet. A cry arose. Peering over the stone wall, the face of Jesus turned white—his little playmate was dead.

Imagine his distress when the parents of the child appeared and accused Jesus of having pushed the little playmate over the wall! Imagine the anguish of Joseph and Mary at the grave accusation! Then Jesus, turning to the dead child, called:

"Zeno! Zeno! Arise! Arise, Zeno, and tell them if I cast thee down."

And Zeno arose, laughing, clapping and kissing the hand of Jesus, murmuring tenderly, gratefully:

"No, no! Thou didst not cast me down."

Until his manhood, when he began his mission, it is believed he pined the trade of carpenter. Many, indeed, are the stories of his life in the carpenter shop of Nazareth.



THE CHRIST CHILD
(From painting by WINTERSTEIN)

"But why weepest thou?" asked Jesus, who was with him. "This is readily amended. Be at peace."

Then he directed Joseph to hold one end of the throne, while he took hold of the other. Both pulled, and behold! the throne assumed the proper size.

One Sabbath morning, with a half-dozen playmates, the child Jesus, one old legend runs, went to play by the banks of the River Jordan. There had been a heavy rain the night before, and the tall trees were still dripping and the sand was wet.

Sitting on the sand, the little ones began to fashion, children-wise, animals of various kinds. Jesus, fashioning dogs and cats and all manner of wild things, raised his hand and spoke—and, lo, the animals of sand lived and moved.

The children shouted. Their laughter of delight rang through the fresh morning air. Some of the animals ran away, others were changed into sand again.

Then digging his small hands in to the sand, the child said:

"I'll make 12 sparrows."

And he sat them in a row before him.

By this time several Pharisees, who had seen the children playing happily on the Sabbath, returned with Joseph, whom they said should censure Jesus.

"Thou art breaking the Sabbath my child," said the old man.

The child pondered, looked at the birds of his creation, then rising, he

Clapped His hands and lo!
They chirruped, spread their wings
and flew away.

In these old legends there is a great deal of the fanciful, the legend of the boy and the animals of sand shows the quaint conceits of the early Christians, who delighted in miracles and whose imagination was excited by this unknown period of the Saviour's life.

One can well imagine him as a child wandering away from Nazareth, all alone, and sitting by the Jordan or forest streams and communing of the great things that came to him.

He could not have been like other children, for he was wise beyond his years. One can see him, as fair as the lilies and roses themselves, caressing the flowers as he passed by in the meadows of Judea, and of his sitting crowned in an aureole of sunbeams, listening to the divine rapture of the birds singing their morning hymns.

He must often have been alone for with the petty quarrels of the other children of the town, with the little rivalries of his relatives, he could have had little sympathy. Doubtless as a child, his poet's soul soared into the skies, and his seer's vision saw the future in the cumulus clouds. All great souls live alone, and are lonely in the midst of men. About a beautiful life humanity loves to build legends, and the simple life which leads to spiritual greatness must to men be made unusual with a halo of miracles.

Many stories are told of the child Jesus having raised people from the dead in the little known days of his childhood. It is related, too, that when his parents took him to Jerusalem—on the same journey when he had the famous discussion with the learned doctors in the temple—he paused at the sight of Jerusalem, and a spirit of prophecy revealed to him its doom.

Prophetic Beethoven.

Has anyone remarked on the startling resemblance to the sharp toot of a motor horn of those four-times repeated double notes in Beethoven's "Second Symphony," which demonstrates how a great imaginative genius may be far ahead of his contemporaries? The classic example is Shakespeare and the telegraph. When these familiar notes are heard in the symphony the audience may be seen to look anxiously over the shoulder and prepare to cut and run.—London Chronicle.

All Going Out.

Judge (sternly)—Three times in a month! What do you make of this, sir?
Rastus (apologetically)—Deed I doan make nuffin'. Your fellows up here seem to be de only ones dat get any 'cuminary profit out of hauling me up.—Puck.



THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST
(Painting by ROBERTSON)

Many are the tales they tell of the wonderful things he made when he was but a little boy. Precocious he must have been, and early he became indispensable to his foster father, Joseph.

Joseph, we learn, from these legends, was none too good a carpenter—that is, judged by the modern standards of carpentering. Often he would cut pieces of wood that were too long or too short; for his means of measurement were faulty. What, then, did Jesus do but take the wood and stretch it or shorten it to the desired length.

People told
Strange tales of those hid days—now, at his toil,
Touching a plank, it stretched to rightful length,
Or shortened at his will—the dead wood quick
To live again and serve him.

In those days, it is related, Joseph was awarded a commission to make a throne for a king at Jerusalem. It was to be an elaborate affair, as all thrones are, with great arms and twisted legs and grotesque carvings—one of those things only kings like to sit in.

Jesus spent much time watching Joseph hewing and carving the wood. Joseph worked patiently from morning until night and the work required two whole years. And then, imagine the poor carpenter's disappointment when it was taken to Jerusalem and he discovered that it was too small for its place.

Alas! he had made a grave error. Yes, they had given him the right dimensions, but, as it often happened, and carpenters do still, he made the mistake. Two entire years of labor wasted! The poor man was disconsolate.



Millinery

LUDLAM'S

At Christmas Time



Perfect fitting clothing is particularly essential, for you should look your best when you greet Santa Claus. As you probably need a new outfit you will find at JASPER HARRIS' the finest line of goods ever shown in Cameron county. They are irreproachable in style, being of the very latest design. We guarantee to fit you perfectly while the tailoring of the garments make marvels of beauty.

Home of Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothes
Jasper Harris,
 The People's Clothing House
 Opposite Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

THEIR EVE OF NOEL

BY Virginia Leila Wentz
 COPYRIGHT, 1909 BY HOMER SPRAGUE



"MERCI, monsieur!" cried the concierge as he cheerfully took the silver coin. "A happy Noel, monsieur!"

Lansing Drake entered the little impasse on the broad Avenue du Maine shaking his shoulders, for his back ached. He had been working at the Louvre for five steady hours—till the very last fraction of light held out. Why not? What part had he in the festivities of these happy French people? Was not he one of the homeless ones, separated by the width of an ocean from his family?

In his studio apartment he threw himself on a divan with a pipe and a Journal Amusant. But the Journal was full of allusions to the season, and somehow he sighed. The eve of Noel—Christmas eve! It had been the very best time of the year over there in his dear southern home. What were they doing now? Getting the things ready for the trees, and tying up the wreaths of holly with red ribbon, and hanging a branch of mistle-oh, pshaw, what right had he to think of such things tonight?

A clatter of sabots across the flagstone court—the small daughter of the concierge fetching water from the common tap; from the Boulevard Montparnasse the toot of a St. Philippe du Roule tram and then silence.

then the window was lifted. She threw out some crumbs to some cold looking sparrows. The last rays of the winter sun touched the fine, white parting that separated the burnished waves of hair.

If he only dared speak to her! She might misjudge him before he had a chance to show his intentions. But he would do it. He would seize the moment while this fit of madness lasted and speak to her. In saner mood his courage might be unequal to it. He hurried out of the room and stood, hat in hand, in the court close to her window.

"I am your neighbor across the way, mademoiselle," he said. "It is a month since I first saw you, and I've been wanting to know you so much, so much. I have no means of obtaining an introduction, and at the risk of your displeasure and your scorn I have ventured to speak to you tonight, to tell you how the little Christmas carol you sang just now somehow flew straight to a fellow's heart and made him think of home and all the old familiar joys of the season."

He held out a card. His hand shook a trifle. But the girl did not notice. She was looking at him steadily, after the first start of surprise, the color coming and going in her cheeks. But in her eyes was no fear, no displeasure.



IF HE ONLY DARED SPEAK TO HER!

lence. Drake was picking up his paper again when—
 The snow lay on the ground;
 The stars shone bright—

Ah, it was the quaint old English carol, with its liquid, sweet melody, which he'd learned at his mother's knee, and it was the American girl across the court who was singing it:

When Christ our Lord was born
 On Christmas night.

No wonder the tears came to his eyes. That particular carol and that particular girl made up a combination to which he was a bit sensitive if the truth had been dragged from him. Just that very morning he had written home:

"There's a little American girl opposite. I don't even know her name, but the mere sight of her keeps me straight. She's all alone, and she's evidently studying music. As for her singing, she has the most beautiful voice the good God ever saved from a lost violin, a voice to make you pray, little mother, to turn your laughter to tears, to turn your tears to laughter."

From the day when he had first seen her, watering her geraniums on the sill, the window across the court yonder had become a sort of shrine. And at each new glimpse of her an unformed prayer of thanks surged up within him that a creature so lovely had been sent by heaven to keep the word "gentleman" stainless, to make it a thing to strive for and to take a cleanly comfort in.

She was a stranger too. It was a bond between them. Tonight perhaps she was suffering like him from homesickness and loneliness. How soon he could make her forget all that! They could have a revelation of their own and a jolly little supper, laughing together in sheer happiness of a mutual understanding of the Christmas spirit abroad. Unchaperoned? What would they need of a chaperon, they two—two toilers for the sake of art, comrades in arms made equal in rank by the blessed chance of being both strangers in this wonderful old Paris?

There was a moving gleam of something behind the geraniums yonder. The chesecloth curtains stirred, and

ure, rather the expectancy of an explorer who, venturing far, finds the present good, though that to come be unknown.

Presently they went out and hailed a fiacre.

"Where shall it be?" asked Drake. "Laure's? Voisin's? Peter's? No, I have it. Marguery's."

So they drove to Marguery's, and Drake ordered a bouillabaisse (to be quite seasonable) and a langouste mayonnaise and a bird and some sweets.

They had a very jolly little supper indeed and no end of amusement watching the merry looking French people at the tables, all devouring bouillabaisse and other nice things. "And to think," cried the girl as the clock struck 11, shivering with pretended alarm, "that I'm sitting here at this hour, unchaperoned, in a French restaurant—with a man who hasn't even been conventionally introduced!"

"Don't!" cried Drake abruptly. "Come! We must be going home. It is a bit late."

She was silent while they left Marguery's and hailed a fiacre. Then she broke out in a queer little voice that was low and tremulous:

"I think you must have a sister. You take such good care of a girl."

The fiacre rolled into the glare of an overhead arc light, and he saw her looking at him with a half mysterious, half divine gratitude.

"Please don't do that," he answered in a hushed voice. Something inside him was pounding furiously. Something at his temples beat and throbbed.

"Don't do what?"
 "Look like that."
 She not only looked like that, but more so.

"Young man, young man," laughed she, with mock warning, "I fear you are wishful of turning a girl's head."

"The Lord be good to me!" he broke out, his pent-up passion of dreamy rushing to his lips now that the barrier fell. "Don't you see it's burning? I—well, I'd hoped to pass the evening without telling you that I loved you—that's why I was hurrying you home."

I told you a little while ago it was your friendship I wanted. I was wrong."

She made no answer, but stretched out her little gloved hand to him, then drew it back quickly unnoticed, a singular smile on her lips.

"You've known me for a few hours only," he went on in a steady voice, "and I understand what you think of me for speaking like this. If I had known you for years and had waited and had the right to speak and keep your respect"—His steadiness did not carry him to the end of his sentence.

Then she laughed joyously, deliciously.

"You are mistaken," she said. "I have known you for years. I used to chum with your sister Gertrude at school, and you used to come down from your university, and we'd take walks. And we went up to all the meets to see you run, and you used to win. You called her your 'kid sister' and me the other kid," and you kissed me once. You've forgotten the little girl who stood silent in corners and looked at you with wide eyes. But I couldn't forget. I used to have Gertrude write me all about you till she married that missionary and went to live in China. And then I had your photograph—the one in your trunk suit."

"And just to think for a whole month now you've been living opposite to me, across the court, and I never knew it! Ah, Lansie, I've felt for years you would come to me, and when I saw you tonight my first impulse was to stretch out both hands and be so glad, so glad. At once, though, I saw you'd forgotten, so I determined not to tell you who I was. I wanted you to recall. When I spoke of your having a sister just now I tried to make you recall, but I'm glad you didn't, because it's me, all me, as I am, that you love, and it's so good that way."

A little later through the frosty air the midnight bells of Noel rang out clear. Then at the last, very softly, from a darkened room across the court, Lansing Drake heard a verse of the old Christmas carol he had sung at his mother's knee:

The snow lay on the ground;
 The stars shone bright—

He bowed his head in his hands for the great gift that had come to him—
 When Christ our Lord was born
 On Christmas night.

Mother's Coronation Day.

That first Christmas was the mother's coronation day. Each recurring Christmas perpetuates the memory of her great glory. In public and in private celebrations of it hers should be the central figure. Solemn gladness akin to the Creator's satisfaction in his "very good" work should fill her soul.

In Mr. Harrison S. Morris' beautiful poem, "Incarnation," we read how a laborer, laden with "a tray of tools, a timbered frame," walked in the sunshine through a city street—

Nor knew that out of myriads one
 Beside him saw a shadow run
 That clasped the centuries in its shade.

But, like a loving spirit, there,
 In even footfall at his side,
 A shadow walked the pavement wide
 With bended head and humble pride
 And angled cross against the air.

It was as if the dateless sun
 Forgot the years, the far abode,
 And, lo, upon the sordid road
 The cross worn Nazarene trode,
 Holding the journey never done.

Every mother who holds her baby in her arms repeats, unconsciously or consciously, the story of the incarnation. The blended shadow "clasps the centuries," past, present and to come, and eternity itself "in its shade."—Marion Harland in Independent.

The Navy's Christmas.
 Christmas in the regular navy is observed as one of the big holidays of the year. Starting off with a grand dinner in the middle of the day, discipline is from then on relaxed, and the fun is fast and furious till sundown, and often the evening is enlivened by amateur theatricals. The vessel is gayly decorated with bunting, and at each mast-head and at the bow and stern green trees are lashed if procurable.

Self Help.
 Dashaway—Well, Uncle Jasper, how are you getting on with your Christmas dinner?

Uncle Jasper—Fust rate, sah. Colonel Winterblossom done giv me a present of a fine fat turkey, sah.

Dashaway—That's very strange. I just left the colonel, and he didn't say anything about it.

Uncle Jasper—No, sah. He's got to count dem turkeys fust.

When Mistletoe Was Banned.
 Because of its association with pagan rites the mistletoe was for centuries forbidden a place in English church decorations at Christmastide, and it was not even mentioned in old rhymes until the seventeenth century. In Herrick's time, although the holly and ivy had for two centuries previous been the subjects of various poetical effusions.

Circumstances Alter Cases.
 Crawford—I thought you were perfectly delighted with the Christmas present your wife gave you.
 Crabshaw—At that time I didn't know she'd had it charged.

How It Was Done.
 She—The idea! And we weren't even standing under the mistletoe!
 He—No. I did that sub rosa!—Brooklyn Eagle.

In Christmas Land.
 Mistletoe just overhead—
 Touch one spray above!
 Holly berries just as red
 As the lips of Love.
 Christmas skies of blue and gray,
 Heaven in bright view,
 And the sweetest gift today
 Just the lips of you!

Fall colds are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano-forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by G. C. Taggart.



SHAW'S
MALT.
 "Tonic and Beverage"
A REAL MALT
 BOTTLED BY
THE DISTILLERS.
 Sold by
 LEADING DEALERS

REDUCTION SALE

10 qt Berry Pails 10c.
 24ft Folding Clothes Bars 15c.
 Screen Doors 90c.
 Select Brooms 25c.
 20 galvanized Wash Tubs 75c
 22 " " " 80c
 24 " " " 90c
 Mantles all kinds and prices.

Plumbing, Tinning and Heating.

DININNY, BURNSIDE & Co
 Broad St., Emporium, Pa.

Geo. J. LaBar

Furniture

Tabourettes.

The Set to Set Before You



Is waiting for you in the shape of a nice set of crockery. We are now showing a splendid stock of good sound Crockery, every single piece warranted free from fault or blemish. The finest assortment in the county at reasonable prices.

Undertaking

Geo. J. LaBar

Roof Slating

I am especially prepared to
Contract for Slating

By the square or job. As to my work
manship, I refer, by permission,
to the work recently completed
for the Hon. B. W. Green.

GEORGE A. WRIGHT.

Get My Prices Before You
Use Shingles

Foley's Kidney Remedy

Cures Backache, Kidney and
Bladder Trouble.

It corrects irregularities,
strengthens the kidneys so they
will eliminate the impurities
from the blood and tones up
the whole system.

Commence taking Foley's
Kidney Remedy at once and
avoid Bright's Disease or Dia-
betes. 50. and \$1.00 bottles.

Neuralgia



Take
ONE
of the Little
Tablets
and the
Pain is
Gone

HEADACHE BACKACHE

"Before I began to
use Dr. Miles' Anti-
Pain Pills I suffered
for days and weeks
with neuralgia. Now
I rarely ever have the
headache. I will never
be without them."
Miss Eleanor Wade
825 N. 4th Street,
St. Joseph, Missouri

AND THE PAINS OF
RHEUMATISM
and SCIATICA

25 Doses 25 Cents

Your Druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
and he is authorized to return the price of the first
package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Pure Water!

DRINK
SIZERVILLE
MINERAL
WATER

Clean, Pure and Healthy.

We are prepared to furnish the citizens
of Emporium with this popular Water, either
PLAIN OR CARBONATED, in bottles.
Drop a postal card—we will do the rest.
The analysis of the celebrated Sizerville
Water has made it famous all over the
country.

Orders may be left at Geo. F. Balcom's
store, or water may be purchased by the
case at the same place.

Magnetic Mineral Water Co.,
SIZERVILLE, PA.

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for
free report on patentability. For free book,
How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write
to

CASNOW & CO.
OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.

A RARE, ORIGIN, RELIEF OF SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satis-
faction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid
for \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial to be paid for
when ordered. Samples Free. If your druggist does not
have them send your order to the

UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.
Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and
R. C. Oatson

Christmas Quatrains

By GEORGE CREEL

A GAIN the star dawns in the east-
ern sky;
Again we hear the shepherd's
startled cry
As waking from his midnight sleep
he sees
The camels of the wise men sweeping
by.

The years have worked their measure
of decay.
Where are the inn and stable? Who
can say
"This is the spot" or "There the very
place
Where Lord Christ came into the light
of day?"

No more chants Calphas his vengeful
song,
And scattered to the winds are all the
throng
That clamored for Barabbas, only
held
In memory by reason of their wrong.

The weak souled Pilate long has passed
away;
Great Caesar, too, is now at one with
clay.
Their mighty Rome forgotten save
as theme
To keep the grumbling schoolboy from
his play.

But still the scent of frankincense and
myrrh
Steals down the centuries, and as it
were
But yesterday, so sweet and new it
seems,
Did Virgin Mary bear the Harbinger.

Let fools with much pretense of wis-
dom scout
The truth and wag their heads in owl-
ish doubt
Of Great Jehovah's all embracing
scheme
Because there is a door they stand
without.



THE CAMELS OF THE WISE MEN SWEEPING
BY.
Content are we, the children of his
hand,
To wait, nor insolently demand,
Assured that in God's own good time
he will
Unlock the door and let us understand.

Of all thy gracious gifts, O God Most
High,
The dearest of them all is this clear
eye
Of faith with which we shrine the
miracle
Of faroff Bethlehem and time defy.

O Virgin, wert thine eyes less unafraid
Or didst thou shrink, sore startled and
dismayed,
When first thou felt that life within
and learned
On thee God's precious burden had
been laid?

What must have been thy happy, sweet
amaze

To see the aureate halo blaze
And from the wide flung gates of
paradise
To hear the mighty harmonies of
praise!

Loud sang the golden throated cher-
ubim
And all the wheeling hosts of sera-
phim,
Whose snowy pinions changed to
canopy
Of virgin white the heaven's sapphire
rim.



HUMILITY DIVINE! A MANGER BIRTH.
Hosanna! Glory to the Son of Man!
O happy moments ere his work began
Of lifting from the world its weight
of sin
And making straight salvation's tender
plan!

No hint of Pontius Pilate's last decree,
The lonely horror of Gethsemane;
No prescience of thorny diadem
Or shadow from the hill of Calvary.

Humility divine! A manger birth—
The humble stable bathed in holy
light—
The Babe upon a truss of straw—the
mild
Eyed kine awaked to wonder at the
sight!

Alas, still lingers issue of that kine,
The thick of wit, who can detect no
sign
Of God in Christ's dear birth nor un-
derstand
The marvel of the holy bread and wine.

And sons of doubting Thomas still
abide
With us on earth and still the truth
deride
Because they cannot grasp his nail
torn hands
And see the blood gush from his
pierced side.

O shame of shames! The wise men
saw on high
God's guiding star gleam in the east-
ern sky
And straightway journeyed forth
across the world,
With ne'er a question of where or why.

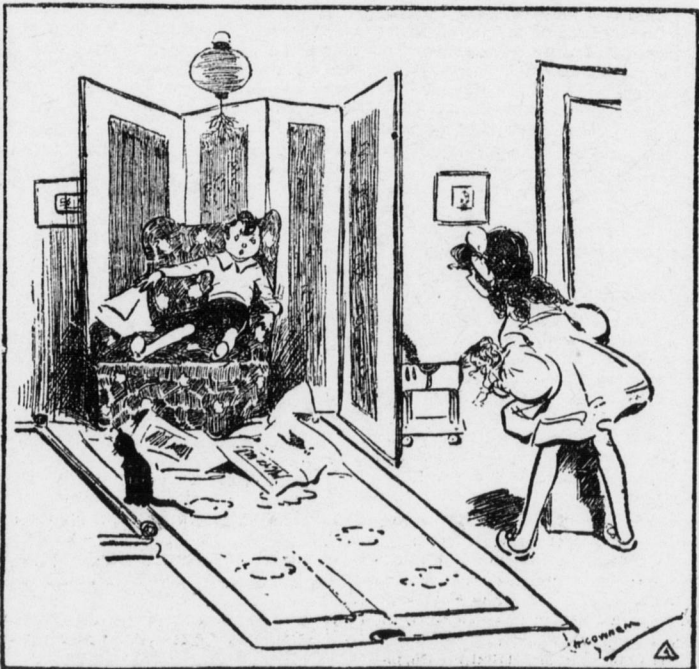
Thy place within the heavens ever
hold,
O blessed star, and like those men of
old,
May we have faith and hope to fol-
low on
And at our journey's end the Christ
behold!

—Kansas City Independent.

This Unromantic Age.
"It sholly do look," said Miss Miami
Brown sadly, "like dar war no mo' ro-
mance dese days."
"What's de trouble?" asked Erastus
Pinky.
"I takes notice dat when you asks a
gemman to a Christmas dinner he
doesn't splay no interest in whethuh
dey's gvine to be mistletoe in de pah-
lor, but keeps hinth' aroun' to fin' out
how 'bout de turkey an' fixin's on de
dinner table."

A Word of Holiday Caution.
Little Grace—I don't think my new
doll is quite as nice as your new doll.
Little Ethel—Well, I don't think you
ought to say much about it, 'cause it
might hurt Santa Claus' feelings.
—Brooklyn Life.

After the Christmas Pudding.



Dolly (in wild excitement)—Tommy, here's the doctor to see you!
Tommy (sadly)—Oh, tell him I'm too ill to see him!

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.
English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation.	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease.	25
3.	Colic, Cramping and Wakefulness of Infants.	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults.	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.	25
6.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	25
7.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia.	25
8.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	25
9.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	25
10.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis.	25
11.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas.	25
12.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.	25
13.	Fever and Ague, Malaria.	25
14.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal.	25
15.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes.	25
16.	Catarh, Influenza, Cold in Head.	25
17.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough.	25
18.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing.	25
19.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi.	25
20.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness.	1.00
21.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sore or Canker.	25
22.	Urinary Incontinence, Straining Bed.	25
23.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria.	25
24.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches.	25
25.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds.	25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest
pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
Medical Book sent free.
HUMPHREYS' HOME MEDICINE CO., Corner
William and John Streets, New York.

Diarrhea

Quickly Cured.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy

Can always be depended upon.

During the summer months children
are subject to bowel disorders and should
receive the most careful attention. As
soon as any unnatural looseness of the
bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy should be
given. Costs but 25 cents a bottle, and
it is economy to always keep a bottle
handy. You do not know when it may
be needed, but when you do want it you
want it badly. Get a bottle today.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager

Midway between Broad Street
Station and Reading Terminal
on Filbert Street.

European, \$1.00 per day and up
American, \$2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of repu-
tation and consequence in

Philadelphia, Pa.

LADY WANTED!

To introduce our large 1909 Spring line of beau-
tiful dress goods and waists. Latest up-to-date
New York City patterns. Handsomest line of
materials ever seen. Quick sales, large profits.
Can make \$20 or more weekly. Samples and full
instructions packed in neat sample case shipped
Express prepaid. No money required. Exclu-
sive territory. Our prices are low. Write for
particulars. Be first to apply.
Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. 6, Binghamton, N. Y.

For the Children's Sake Try Foods Shot from Guns

Let us put it up to the children—
this question of their breakfast food.

Serve them a dish of Puffed Wheat
or Puffed Rice, then ask what they
want to have next.

See if your children, like legions of
others, are delighted with these queer
foods.

There are no other foods in exist-
ence which are anywhere near like
these. So we cannot compare them
with others.

Puffed Wheat—10c

These are the foods invented by Prof. An-
derson, and this is his curious process:

The whole wheat or rice kernels are put into
sealed guns. Then the guns are revolved for
sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

That fierce heat turns the moisture in the
grain to steam, and the pressure becomes tre-
mendous.

(5)

To know these crisp, gigantic grains
the only way is to try them.

They are puffed to eight times
natural size. They are four times as
porous as bread.

They are nut-like and brown. They
digest more easily than any other
cereals known.

But cold type can't describe them.
Let one dish, tomorrow morning, tell
your folks the story.

Puffed Rice—15c

Then the guns are unsealed, and the steam
explodes. Instantly every starch granule is
blasted into a myriad particles.

The kernels of grain are expanded eight
times. Yet the coats are unbroken, the shapes
are unaltered. We have simply the magnified
grain.

One package will tell you why people de-
light in them. Order it now.

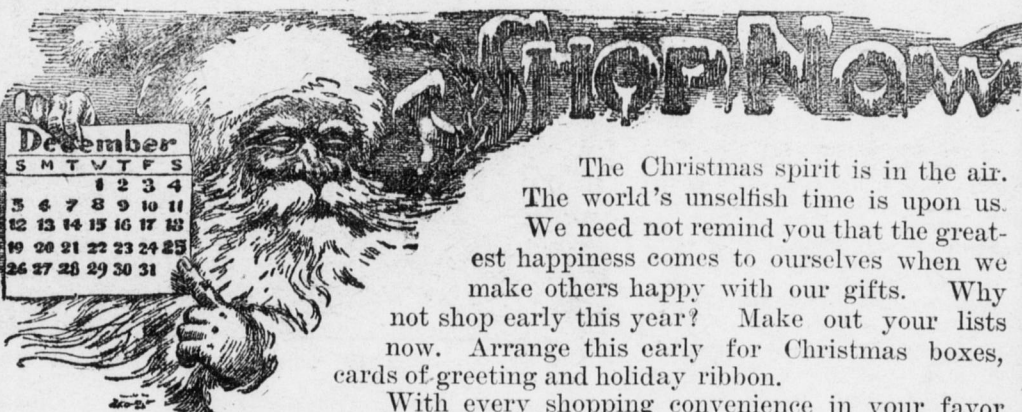
Made only by The Quaker Oats Company

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON Co.

Established 1867

"BUFFALO'S LEADING STORE"

396 to 408 Main Street



The Christmas spirit is in the air.
The world's unselfish time is upon us.
We need not remind you that the great-
est happiness comes to ourselves when we
make others happy with our gifts. Why
not shop early this year? Make out your lists
now. Arrange this early for Christmas boxes,
cards of greeting and holiday ribbon.
With every shopping convenience in your favor
now—early preparation means greater satisfaction.

The A. M. & A. Co. "Second to None" standard of quality and their un-
changing policy of absolute satisfaction or your money back, are the safeguards
by which you may shop at this Great Big MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS
STORE with the utmost confidence.

Useful Gifts for the Home

Carving Sets. Ice Cream Sets. Beautiful Candelabras. Chafing Dish Spoons. Decorated Night Lamps. Pretty Art Pedestals. China Celery Trays. China Chocolate Pots. Fancy Salad Dishes. Pair of Scissors.	Bissell Carpet Sweep- ers. Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons. China Dinner Sets. Pretty Gas Lamps. Spun Brass Jardiniere. Spun Brass Fern Dish. Coffee Percolators. Chafing Dishes. California Wool Blan- kets.	Cut Glass Spoon Trays. Cut Glass Salad Bowls. Cut Glass Water Pitch- ers. Cut Glass Cream Sets. Cut Glass Vases. Silver Soup Ladles. Silver Sugar Spoons. Silver Table Forks. Silver Preserve Spoons. Silver Fruit Knives.	Table Book Racks. Linen Lunch Sets. Irish Lace Curtains. Leather Table Skins. Mission Umbrella Racks. Mission Hall Clocks. Linen Table Cloths. "Heather" Linen kins. Beautiful Art
--	---	--	--

I Want—

A Handkerchief Box.
A Feather Fan.
A Silk Scarf.
A Pair of Gloves.
A Silk Waist.
A Gold Necklace.
A Gold Cross.
A Silk Umbrella.
A Lace Collar.
A Toilet Set.

Get Him—

A Suit Case.
Fur-lined Gloves.
A Walking Stick.
A Silk Umbrella.
A Shaving Set.
A Scarf Pin.
Suspenders Set.
A Smoking Jacket.
A Leather Wallet
A Fountain Pen.

Get Her—

A Silver Chain Bag.
A Gold Watch.
A Coral Brooch.
A Silver Mirror.
A Set of Furs.
A Fur Coat.
An Ostrich Plume.
A Leather Pillow.
A Bottle of Perfume.
A Silk Waist.

Give

A Pair of
Silk Hos
A Wat
A Mat
A Poc
Set of
Set of
A C
A F
Lc

Giraffe Hunting with the Hamran Sword-Hunters

By Captain Fritz Duquesne

Capt. Fritz Duquesne was born of Boer parents in South Africa, educated in Europe (where he won considerable distinction as a swordsman), and has been a professional hunter of big game most of his life. At the age of 17 he was a veteran of the Kaffir wars. He served in the Boer war and also in the Congo. In the recent events of South Africa's kaleidoscopic history Capt. Duquesne took a conspicuous part. He acted in many capacities during the hostilities between the Boers and the British, being in turn spy, military detective, engineer, censor, dispatch-carrier and propagandist. He was wounded twice in the fighting around Colenso. When the British succeeded in cutting cable communication between the Boer republic and the rest of the world, Duquesne carried the news of the Boer victories over the Mozambique border, and from there he wrote his dispatches to the Petit Bleu, the official European organ of the Boer government. He was once captured by the Portuguese and thrown into prison at Lorenzo Marques. Later he was taken as a prisoner to Europe at the request of the British government. When the ship that conveyed him and his guard touched at Naples he was suffering from a fever and in consequence was placed in an Italian hospital. On his recovery he was allowed to go free. He went to Brussels and was sent back to the front by Dr. Leyds, with plans for the seizure of Cape Town by the Boer commanders then mobilized in Cape Colony. Everything was ready for the taking of the city when, a traitor having revealed the plot, Duquesne and a number of others were captured in Cape Town inside the British defenses. This was the climax of what has come to be known as the "Cape Town Plot." Some of the prisoners were sentenced to death, who later had their sentence changed to life imprisonment. Capt. Duquesne was among the latter. Ten months later he escaped from the Bermuda prisons, got aboard the American yacht Margaret of New York while she was coaling at the dock and was conveyed to Baltimore. Back to Europe he went again, as war correspondent and military writer on the Petit Bleu; thence to Africa, where he took a commission on the Congo. In East Africa he hunted big game for sport and profit, and finally he came to New York to do newspaper and magazine work.

Although I did not succeed in hamstringing a giraffe, I certainly succeeded in getting into danger that was quite different from that one experiences when hunting the giraffe with a rifle.

The Arabs that day killed seven giraffes.

When the hunt was over the skins were removed from the animals and then the meat taken to be dried in the same manner that the Boers make their famous "biltong," which is hung in the shade, preferably in the wind, where it will dry before it has time to putrify.

The skin of the giraffe is greatly prized by certain Arab tribes, amongst which it is used for shields, and excellent shields they are, for I have known them to deflect a Martini-Henry bullet, and it is a strong man indeed who can pierce one with a sword. Another quality in favor of giraffe shields is their extreme lightness.

The night following the hunt, when all the Arabs were assembled, it was found that there was a man missing. The headman sent out searchers, who went off, uttering long, shrill cries which grew fainter and fainter as they penetrated further into the blackness of the night.

At the first signs of day the camp was alive and half the men mounted and galloped off to the hunting ground of the day before. Being curious to know the fate of the missing man, I accompanied them.

Fought Leopard with Knife.

Not long after we reached the hunting ground a cry from one of the party took us to a deep donga where a strange sight met our eyes. The missing man was lying there across the dead body of his pony, and a few yards away was the carcass of a female leopard. Although the Arab was not dead, he was in a very bad way, for by the appearance of his leg I could tell it was broken, and, added to this, one of his arms was badly chewed.

The wounded man was slung across a pony and taken to the camp. When he was revived he told his mishap. He was riding after the giraffes with the rest of us when all of a sudden his horse went head-first into the donga and broke its front legs. The rider was rendered unconscious from the impact with the hard earth. A little later, when he recovered, he found his own leg was broken and seeing the condition of his steed he cut its throat to put it out of misery. He saw the hunters returning to the camp, but could not attract them, for the thunder of the horses' hoofs drowned his cries. As night came on he grew weak and fell asleep.

How long he slept he could not say, when something soft touched his face and then a heavy weight bore down on him. He opened his eyes and was horrified to see a huge leopard with one paw on his chest, whilst it was smelling around his mouth, evidently undecided what to do. With great presence of mind he kept still and the leopard went to the pony and started eating its rump.

After indulging its appetite it roared for its mate and was answered. The Arab, feeling that his only chance of escape was to kill the leopard while it was alone, gently drew his hunting knife and watched his opportunity to take the leopard off its guard to give it a heart thrust. For some time the animal kept eating the horse and roaring alternately, and then it turned its attention to the man. It stood over him and glared into his eyes, blazing with a green yellow glare of phosphorus.

A roar came from the distance and the leopard threw its head up and answered. Like a flash he thrust his blade into the throat of the leopard, which cut off its roar with a howl of pain and seized his arm, which was already driving a second blow at the animal's heart. For a second the leopard held on and clawed the man's bare breasts. Then feeling its weakness, it staggered and, crawling away a few yards, roared for its mate till it died. The Arab, overcome by his weakness, fell into unconsciousness and knew nothing more till he was revived in the camp.

It is such adventures as these that attract the man who has some of the primitive instincts, who loves danger and will gamble his life against a lion's, just for the joy of feeling the thrills of physical supremacy.

*South African name for a rift, which are very common in alluvial country.

(Copyright, 1909, by Benj. B. Hampton.)

Roosevelt Hunting in a Zoo.

Fresh from the field in which former President Roosevelt is hunting, Major Louis L. Seaman, a surgeon, arrived in New York recently. He went to Africa to study the dread sleeping sickness. In addition, Major Seaman has brought about 150 specimens of game, shot where Mr. Roosevelt and his party are now shooting.

The trip was Major Seaman's second. While it was a professional one, Major Seaman said he, with Dr. Guiteras, who accompanied him, could not resist taking something like six weeks off after reaching Nairobi, because the game was so plentiful.

"It is the greatest shooting in the world," said the major. "It's just a zoological garden without a fence around it. It is the place where old Noah landed the ark and shooed the animals off and their descendants are (still) there."

"Killing lions is tame sport. The king of beasts is a whelp. Wound a lion and go after him and he will give you some trouble. But he is a coward

THE DEBATING CLUB.

The fair co-ed for speaking had decided bent. And she could always beat the lad at argument.

She argued at a wondrous rate. We must admit. He couldn't match her in debate a little bit.

She can outargue him to-day. The neighbors vow. And often does, it seems, for they are married now.

Ella Isn't Normal.

"I see where Ella Wheeler Wilcox is discussing 'The Normal Woman.'" "What does she know about the normal woman?"



HE only hunting that appeals to a man with the real sporting instinct is that when the hunted animal has a chance to get away or will return the attack, that is, when it has a chance. Unfortunately, noted men, like Col. Roosevelt, do not get a chance at the game under good hunting conditions, that is, when the game is wild and shy and has its defensive instincts sharpened by frequent contact with native and European hunters.

In these days the Colonial African governments have game reserves where the animals are quite tame on account of never knowing what it is to be hunted. These reserves are thrown open to important and titled travelers who walk up to an animal that generally stands and looks in half-fearful wonder at the strange white human being, who could hit it with a walking stick if he liked. After the game is run into a corner the important personage is handed a double barreled express or a 35 caliber auto-loader, which he henceforth empties into the surprised animal, which, not being used to such harsh treatment, generally drops dead. This kind of animal murder is disguised under the word "sport."

Hunting is killing and it will never be anything else, but the way certain prominent personages who have recently visited the Dark Continent have excused their methods by surrounding their deeds with the glamour of danger that is purely fictitious only enlarges the feet of the lack of the real danger in their undertakings. Their invented adventures were built up on the real experience of men who hunt for a living and are not allowed to shoot "protected" game.

If the Englishmen who are entertaining Col. Roosevelt succeed in leading him to adopt the methods of English and Moors and employ beaters to drive animals which are tame through dissociation with the dangers that they would have to daily face off a reserve, then I am sure the ex-president is in for a disappointment and he will return to America without having experienced the thrills he expected on the African veld. I recently saw some very extraordinary killings on one of these reserves that were tame, and lacking the slightest risk, which became terrible adventures by the time they reached the London press, which is always partial to any one with a title, of either British or other nationality. Most of these gentlemen and even ladies are famous in the social line in London or one of the other capitals and therefore must be famous hunters as soon as they get a rifle into their hands. A good deal of the stuffed game and trophies they take back to their homes from the tropical jungles, is bought, like the fish of the famous and well worn joke, from a man who makes his living by selling them to disappointed sportsmen who are ashamed to return to their friends empty handed.

Hunt Giraffe with the Sword.

I have taken part in a number of animal butcheries myself, most of which were associated with giraffe hunting, perhaps the tamest sport that can be had on the veld with the exception of shooting lizards.

Notwithstanding that the giraffe is the most harmless and inoffensive of all the African game, a great amount of sport can be had hunting it, with the sword instead of the rifle. This sport, in spite of the harmless nature of the giraffe, is not always without its element of danger.

Shooting the giraffe gives merely the suspense that one gets by the possibility of the animal getting the hunter's wind and making away before the fatal bullet can be driven home.

The defenses of the giraffe are its wonderful sight, due to the way the stands out of the head, giving it a field of vision, its long watch a neck and its fleetness of pursued.

led and hunted many animals, but confined myself to the high power rifle, and I went up to the el Ariad and Fabr bite and Blue Niles horn Egypt, that I rely and somewhat mt, at least it was an mere animal

the Abyssinian to touch with a hunters. These

men, I believe, possess more physical courage than any other people in the world. With them, to hunt means to risk life and show prowess with the sword at close quarters. Although they carry firearms, they despise one who uses them when he could just as well use the long sword that each carries in his girth. These Arabs have been known for their bravery since the time of Hannibal, and they hunt today in exactly the same manner as they did 2,000 years ago. And to believe some of them they still have the same swords, fantastic things with highly ornamented belts and handles which they greatly prize.

Hamran Afraid of Nothing.

The brave Hamran swordsmen hunt in a way that the nerve shocking thrills are not lost as they are when one uses a telescope or a long range rifle. Single handed and with nothing but the trusty sword as a weapon of defense and offense a Hamran will attack a lion, a rhinoceros and even an elephant.

When the Hamran Arabs hunt the giraffe it has a chance, even of killing them, for a giraffe when pursued can

walked half an hour when a sharp challenge in Arabic brought me to a halt. I threw up my hands and said I was a friend. A few minutes later the sentinel took me to the camp fires and told the Arabs sitting around them that I was alone, which was to them much more important than being a friend. A headman asked me to sit amongst them and tell them my errand. After a great deal of questioning, they seemed satisfied, for they continued their conversation that my approach had evidently broken off. I shall never forget that night as long as I live.

Wondrous Tales of the Desert.

I sat under the black star spangled banner before the flicking camp fires and listened to the stories of the experiences both real and imaginary of the Arab hunters—for one must talk on the deserts, and romancing takes the place of real happenings when they have exhausted. The only pastimes of those whose home is on the mournful kingdom of sands is war, hunting, and talk. The past to the Arabs is but a picture of what the future should be, and every man has

which is the favorite food of the giraffe.

It was not long before the sharp eye of an Arab caught sight of a giraffe's head moving above the foliage. After a short ride to a position from which we could get down the wind the plan of attack was laid out.

Following Herd of Giraffe.

After receiving many warnings from the chief as to the correct way to use the sword, the best time to swing it and the proper way to ride, I set out with an Arab hunter. The country was very rough and I marveled at the way the Arab's horse carried me over it.

We got as near the giraffes as possible without startling them. There were at least a dozen in the herd, all nibbling contentedly at the mimosa trees. At last we were espied and of one accord the animals made off across the country at a terrific rate, the Arabs and myself after them at full gallop. It is necessary to press giraffes to the extremity at the beginning of the chase or they will out-strip one, even on a very fleet horse, for the giraffe selects ground favor-

on for a few yards and missing me, returned. Although I was groggy and almost stunned from the blow, I picked up my sword and again mounted my charger, which seemed to be more eager for the chase than its rider.

Maimed by Bull Giraffe.

I was no sooner in the saddle than a noise behind attracted my attention and a moment later a huge bull giraffe, approaching at a terrific rate, burst into view. I went after him like a shot. As I did so I saw he was followed by an Arab who was taking a short cut to head him off. Some dense bushes ahead of the giraffe made him stop and turn. He faced me and the Arab rushed behind him to strike the blow. Like a flash one of the rear hoofs shot out and the Arab went flying through the air, a stream of blood pouring out of his face. I rode at the giraffe, which turned, and in a second, without realizing what had happened, both my horse and myself were rolling on the earth. When I got up I could see by the mark on my pony that the giraffe had planted a kick on the rear shoulder. That ended my giraffe



THE ARAB WENT FLYING THROUGH THE AIR, A STREAM OF BLOOD POURING OUT OF HIS FACE.

kill a man or a pony with a kick should he be unfortunate enough to get directly in its rear.

There is a legend among some of the natives that the giraffe when pursued hurls stones with its back feet at the pursuers and sometimes kills them. The story had a good foundation, for, although the giraffe does not really hurl stones, it runs in such a way that the back hoofs strike the ground at a peculiar angle. It hits the ground to keep up its momentum and in doing so any loose stones are sent in a shower rearwards. I have seen pieces of stone at least two pounds in weight flying through the air behind a running giraffe that would kill a pursuer were he hit with one.

The first giraffe hunt in which I took part with the Hamran Arabs showed me what a giraffe could do with its hind feet. I had often run them down on the South African veld, but had never been kicked by one or even come near being kicked. I suppose on account of the height of the Boer horses, which are much larger than the ponies used by the Hamran sword hunters.

It was a lucky chance that associated me with the famous swordsmen. I was camped one night with a live game caravan when in the distance on the desert I could see twinkling fires like stars that had fallen from heaven. Thinking I might find a European, and out of curiosity I made my way towards the fires. I had

a murdered ancestor to avenge on the desert.

It was strange, indeed, to sit with these men, fascinating to listen to their soft voices, enchanting to hear the wondrous tales of their deserts, weird mixtures of the mysticism of the past and the phantasm of the present.

The fire lights rose and fell, the mosquitoes buzzed incessantly and the Arabs now and again turned their eyes towards the darkness as though expecting some phantom to come out of the temple of the night. In a kraal near the well the camels and horses moved uneasily, a step sounded and every man rose and placed his hand on his sword. The next moment the chief strode into the camp. "To-morrow," he said, "we will hunt the giraffe. I have been told by the local men that there are some to the south of here and you must sharpen your swords."

"Do I hunt with you?" I asked, making my interrogation almost a demand. "Please yourself, but not with a rifle." "Well," I answered, "give me a sword and I shall hunt like a Hamran." Although it is a hard thing to get a Hamran's sword, I was lent one, which the owner tried on his arm before me, to show that it was sharp by shaving off the hair.

The next morning we set out. After an hour's ride we came to some broken country on which there was a great amount of red mimosa bush,

able to itself, which is generally very rough and not suitable for a horse to travel on at a great rate of speed. On account of my inexperience as a sword hunter everything possible seemed to happen to me. We dashed after the lumbering giraffes, through bushes, under trees, over stones and rifts. Sometimes gaining, sometimes losing, each man swinging his sword to strike the blow which is delivered on the rear leg of the animal so as to sever a sinew and hamstring it. On, we galloped, the gravel kicked up by the fleeing giraffes raining around us like bullets, and the earth thundering under our horses' hoofs.

We were approaching a wood and I was gaining on the animal I had picked as my prey. Ahead of me, I saw an Arab's sword glance through the air and the giraffe he was following fell in a heap under the blow. The fallen animal tried to rise, and as it did so it received another stroke, this time on the other leg, and went down for good, completely disabled.

Whilst watching the Arab do his work I lost ground and my quarry got to the wood. I forgot all instructions and followed it, greatly to my sorrow, for I had not been among the trees long before a limb that was dragged ahead by the fleeing giraffe came flying back and struck me in the chest such a blow that I was completely unhorsed and almost rendered unconscious.

My pony, trained to its work, ran